

CONNECT PLUS 5

بتصريح وتحت إشراف
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Second Term

2023

Theme (3)
My society



Hobbies and free-time activities
الهوايات وأنشطة أوقات الفراغ

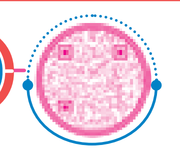


- talk about hobbies and free-time activities.
- identify, understand, and use verbs + -ing.
- use pie charts to make comparisons.
- read and understand a poem about hobbies.
- learn about free-time activities in Ancient Egypt.
- write an email to a friend.
- read and understand a story about a camping trip

Objectives

Vocabulary	**Free-time activities and collocations:** *do arts and crafts, go camping, go hiking, go skiing, have a picnic, make new friends, play sports, put on sunscreen, put up a tent, record a video* **Free-time activities in Ancient Egypt:** *archery, boxing, a chariot race, a board game, fishing, hunting, wrestling* **Adjectives:** *awesome, cool, gorgeous* **Camping:** *campfire, drop a pin on a map, guide, picnic table, (phone) reception, trail*
Language	- *I enjoy spending time outside.* - *They hate eating onion on their burgers.* - *Swimming is more popular than painting.* - *Swimming is the most popular activity.* - *We love going to the beach.* - *Do you like watching TV?* - *Yes, I do.*
Reading	- A children's magazine article about hobbies; blogs about free-time activities; a poem about hobbies; a story about free-time activities in Ancient Egypt; a story about a camping trip
Writing	- Preparing pie charts to show the results of a survey; writing a verse of a poem; organizing, planning, and writing an email to a friend
Speaking	- Talking about free-time activities; asking and answering questions for a survey; comparing the results of a survey
Listening	- A classroom survey; a discussion about the results of a survey
Life skills	**Resilience:** the importance of working together **Self-management:** learning to be part of a team
Values	**Cooperation and respect**
Issues and challenges	**Social participation** **Environmental responsibility**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**History:** free-time activities in Ancient Egypt

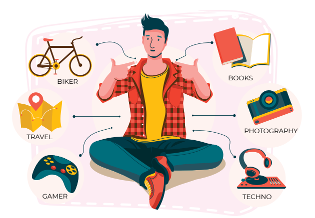
Lesson 1 Favorite sports and hobbies



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



have free time
لديه وقت فراغ



do hobbies
يمارس هوايات



do arts and crafts
يمارس الفنون والحرف اليدوية



do origami
يمارس فن قص وتشكيل الورق



go camping
يذهب للتخييم



go hiking
يذهب في نزهة سيرًا على الأقدام



go skiing
يذهب للتزلج على الجليد



go swimming
يذهب للسباحة



play sports
يلعب رياضة



play football
يلعب كرة القدم



have a picnic
يستمتع بنزهة خلوية



put on sunscreen
يضع كريم واقٍ من الشمس



put up a tent
ينصب خيمة



record a video
يسجل فيديو



make new friends
يُكون أصدقاء جُدد



spend time
يقضي وقت

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

magazine	مجلة	busy with my schoolwork	مشغول بأعمالي المدرسية
popular	مشهور - محبوب	space rockets	صواريخ الفضاء
around the world	حول العالم	green spaces	مساحات خضراء
country	دولة	warm	دافئ
team sport	فريق جماعي	get wet	يبتلّ
best friend	أفضل صديق	indoors	داخل مبنى
trip	رحلة	outdoors	خارج مبنى

Countries & Places:

Egypt (Capital: Cairo)	مصر (العاصمة: القاهرة)	Colombia	كولومبيا
Norway	النرويج	Western Desert	الصحراء الغربية
Canada	كندا	Siwa Oasis	واحة سيوة

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
ask	يسأل	asked	asked
answer	يجيب	answered	answered
play	يلعب	played	played
rain	تمطر	rained	rained
want	يريد - يرغب	wanted	wanted
record	يسجل	recorded	recorded
post	ينشُر	posted	posted
like	يعجب بـ - يحب	liked	liked
use	يستخدم	used	used

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
be (am- is -are)	يكون	was - were	been
do	يفعل	did	done
put	يضع	put	put
make	يصنع - يجعل	made	made
meet	يقابل	met	met
spend	يقضي وقت	spent	spent
go	يذهب	went	gone
know	يعرف	knew	known
get sick	يمرض	got sick	got sick
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
show	يعرض	showed	shown

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

People who have hobbies are happier and more relaxed. Hobbies can also make you more creative.

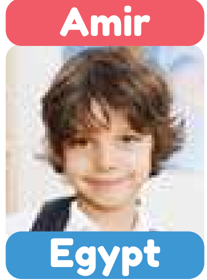
الناس الذين يمارسون الهوايات هم أكثر سعادة وأكثر استرخاءً،
كما يمكن أن تجعلك الهوايات أكثر إبداعًا.



Read and learn

Hobbies around the world

We asked children around the world to answer the question, "What do you do in your free time ❶?" Here are some of their answers.



Amir
Egypt

Many sports are popular ❷ in my country, but the most popular sport is football. I play football with my friends on a team. The only problem is that the sun is very strong here in Cairo. So, I always put on sunscreen ❸ before I play a football match. For me, the best part about playing a team sport ❹ is when I make new friends ❺. That's how I met my best friend, Fares. We met playing football.

❶ وقت فراغ
❷ محبوبة
❸ كريم واق من الشمس
❹ رياضة جماعية
❺ أكوّن أصدقاء جدد

Hobbies around the world

Sofie



Norway

People in my country like to spend their free time outside, and I do, too. My family and I go camping ⑥ a lot in the summer, so it's very important to know how to put up a tent ⑦! The weather can change very fast in Norway, and you don't want to get wet - especially if it's cold out. We also go hiking ⑧ all summer, and then in the winter, we go skiing ⑨ down the mountains. I feel very happy when I spend time in the mountains.

Emily



Canada

There are a lot of different ways that people spend their free time here in Canada. When it's warm out, people have a picnic ⑩ in the park. We have a lot of green spaces ⑪ in my city, but the only problem is that it rains a lot. So, when it's raining, I go swimming. The pool is indoors so we don't have to worry about the rain or even the very cold winters which we have here.

Daniel

Colombia

I don't have a lot of free time because I am very busy with my schoolwork. But when I do have free time, I do arts and crafts ⑫. Do you know origami⑬? This is a craft which is from Japan, and you use paper to make the shapes of animals, space rockets, or almost anything. It's not very popular here in Colombia where I live, but my friends and I like it a lot. Sometimes we record a video ⑭ and post it ⑮ online to show other people how to make our favorite origami animals.

⑥ نذهب للتخييم
⑦ تنصب خيمة
⑧ نذهب في نزهة سيرًا على الأقدام
⑨ نذهب للتزلج على الجليد
⑩ نزهة خلوية
⑪ مساحات خضراء
⑫ أمارس الفنون والحرف اليدوية
⑬ فن قص وتشكيل الورق
⑭ نسجل فيديو
⑮ ننشره

Grammar Study

go - play - do - have - make - put up - put on - record - spend

لاحظ استخدام الأفعال (go - play - do - have - make - put up - put on - record - spend) في التعبيرات الآتية:

go

- go camping يذهب للتخييم
- go hiking يذهب في نزهة سيرًا على الأقدام
- go skiing يذهب للتزلج على الجليد
- go swimming يذهب للسباحة

play

- play sports يلعب رياضة
- play football يلعب كرة القدم

do

- do hobbies يمارس هوايات
- do origami يقوم بفن قص وتشكيل الورق
- do arts and crafts يقوم بالفنون والحرف اليدوية

have

- have free time لديه وقت فراغ
- have a picnic يستمتع بنزهة خلوية

make

- make new friends يكون أصدقاء جُدد

put up

- put up a tent ينصب خيمة

put on

- put on sunscreen يضع كريم واقٍ من الشمس

record

- record a video يسجل فيديو

spend

- spend time يقضي وقت

Remember تذكر

❑ We use the verb (go) with the (ing) activities and sports.

❑ نستخدم فعل (go) مع الأنشطة والرياضات المنتهية بـ (ing) ◄◄◄ (ing games):

go swimming – go cycling – go shopping – go fishing

❑ We use the verb (play) with the (ball games).

❑ نستخدم فعل (play) مع الرياضات التي تلعب بالكرة ◄◄◄ (ball games):

play basketball – play tennis – play volleyball – play handball

❑ We use the verb (do) with the other games.

❑ نستخدم فعل (do) مع بقية الرياضات ◄◄◄ (other games):

do karate – do judo

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

do – popular – make – play – put on

Many sports are ❶ .... in my country, but the most popular sport is football. I ❷ .... football with my friends on a team. The only problem is that the sun is very strong here in Cairo. So, I always ❸ .... sunscreen before I play a football match. For me, the best part about playing a team sport is when I ❹ .... new friends. That's how I met my best friend, Fares. We met playing football.

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words from the box:

craft – record – have – free time – do

Hatem: Hello, Daniel. How are you?
Daniel: Hello, Hatem. Fine, I hope you are too.
Hatem: Do you have much .... Daniel?
Daniel: I don't have a lot of free time because I am very busy with my schoolwork.
Hatem: What do you do when you have some free time?
Daniel: I .... arts and crafts. Do you know origami?
Hatem: No, I don't.
Daniel: This is a .... from Japan, and you use paper to make the shapes of animals, space rockets, or almost anything.
Hatem: What else do you do when you have free time?
Daniel: Sometimes I .... a video and post it online to show other people my origami works.

3 Choose the correct answer:

1. They sometimes (go – play – do – have) hiking in the Red Sea Trail.
2. Children like (getting – having – playing – making) sports.
3. We (have – go – do – play) swimming when it's hot.
4. My sisters always (put – record – go – do) a video when they have a party.

5. Do you like (doing – making – playing – having) arts and crafts?
6. Do you always (go – play – do – put) hobbies in your free time?
7. She usually (goes – puts – does – has) on sunscreen when she's out.
8. Most families (play – do – go – have) picnics on Sham El Nasim Day.
9. My dad always (makes – goes – puts – does) new friends when he goes anywhere.
10. She cooks the food when they (have – go – do – play) camping.
11. Can you (go – play – do – put) up a tent?
12. I usually (make – spend – put – do) much time talking on the phone.

4 Read the following text and answer the questions: Activity Book

Hi, my name's Seleem. Every year, my family goes camping in the Siwa Oasis in the Western Desert. This year, I recorded a video of our trip for the first time. It's really hot in the desert, so we always put on sunscreen during the day! My little sister likes to help Dad put up the tent... but she can't do it. She's only four! We sometimes go hiking in the early morning because it's cooler.

There are also places where we can go swimming. We always take a lot of water to drink, and we usually have a picnic for lunch. In the evening, we cook dinner on a fire. This is my favorite part of the day. I like looking at the stars in the night sky while Dad tells us stories. It's fun!

1. Where does Seleem's family go camping every year?
   ▶ ....
2. What did Seleem do for the first time this year?
   ▶ ....
3. Who wants to help Dad put up the tent?
   ▶ ....
4. Why do they go hiking in the morning?
   ▶ ....
5. What do they take a lot of?
   ▶ ....
6. What do they do in the evening?
   ▶ ....

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. sports – my country – Many – popular – in – are.
 ▶ ....
2. popular – most – Football – sport – the – is.
 ▶ ....
3. summer – We – camping – go – in – the.
 ▶ ....
4. fast – The – weather – change – in Norway – can.
 ▶ ....
5. winter – the – skiing – go – in – We.
 ▶ ....
6. I – time – like to – spend – the mountains – in.
 ▶ ....
7. time – have – I – a lot of – free – don't.
 ▶ ....
8. and – crafts – you – arts – Do – do?
 ▶ .... ?
9. craft – Origami – from – is – Japan – a.
 ▶ ....
10. Emily – It – lives – often – rains – where.
 ▶ ....
11. videos – Do – online – post – your – you?
 ▶ .... ?
12. activity – free-time – What – like – you – do?
 ▶ .... ?

6 Write the suitable word (phrase) from the lesson:

1. "I want to go for a walk with my friends." ▶ go hiking
2. "Let's eat lunch in the park." ▶ ....
3. "Lara makes toy animals with paper and paints them." ▶ ....
4. "It's very hot today, so I'll put this on my face." ▶ ....
5. "We're going to sleep in a tent on vacation." ▶ ....
6. "I can use my phone to do this." ▶ ....

7 Complete the email with the correct verbs:

Hi Heba,
I'm on vacation with my family in Dahab near the Red Sea. We always ❶ .... camping in the summer. I love sleeping under the stars. I usually help my dad to ❷ .... the tent. The beaches are amazing. We ❸ .... swimming in the sea every day. The water is so warm. The sun's really hot, though. You have to ❹ .... sunscreen so you don't burn. We usually ❺ .... a picnic on the beach. Mom takes all our favorite food. I always ❻ .... new friends on vacation, too. I met some children from Cairo, and they're camping near us. We're going to ❼ .... hiking tomorrow in the mountains. We hope to ❽ .... a video with our phones! Hope you're enjoying your vacation, too.
Bye for now,
Lara

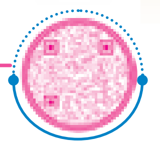
8 Write a paragraph of (50) words using the following elements:

"How do I spend my free time?"

Ideas to help you: *sports - arts and crafts - picnic - camping - hiking*

CAMPING

....
....
....
....
....
....
....



Lesson 2 I like going to the beach

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



free time
وقت فراغ



going to the beach
الذهاب للشاطئ



reading a book
قراءة كتاب



having ice cream
تناول الآيس كريم



staying home
البقاء في المنزل



watching a movie
مشاهدة فيلم



hiking in the mountains
التنزه مشيًا في الجبل



adventure
مغامرة

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

computer games	ألعاب الكمبيوتر	**grandparents**	أجداد
burger	برجر	**cousins**	أولاد عم - خال
onions	بصل	**the same age**	نفس العمر
For example	على سبيل المثال	**job**	وظيفة

Activity Book

language	لغة	snack	وجبة خفيفة
emails	رسائل بريد الكتروني	shopping	تسوُّق
newspaper	جريدة	at the market	في السوق

Conjugation of Verbs

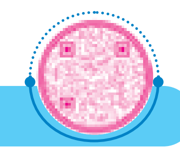
Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
enjoy	يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	enjoyed
wait	ينتظر	waited	waited
paint	يرسم	painted	painted
dance	يرقص	danced	danced
hate	يكرَه	hated	hated

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
do	يفعل	did	done
write	يكتب	wrote	written
have	يملك - عنده - لديه	had	had
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
take	يأخذ	took	taken
run	يجري	ran	run
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown

Read and learn

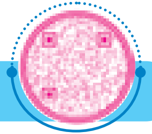


Amira's Blog مدونة أميرة



I'm Amira and I love having free time because I can do my favorite things. For example, my family and I enjoy spending time outside. My mom, dad, and I love going hiking in the mountains and the desert. We like going to the beach, too. I love going swimming, but my mom doesn't like swimming and always reads a book at the beach. Sometimes my mom and I record a video at the beach to send to my grandparents. They love seeing our adventures. We sometimes have a picnic together at the beach, too.

My brother is different. He hates going to the beach so he doesn't usually come with us. And he doesn't like going camping with us. He's 22 and he has a job, but he enjoys staying home and reading a book or watching a movie.



Younis's Blog مدونة يُونس



I'm Younis and I love spending my free time with my cousins. I'm ten, my cousin Maged is nine, and his brother Waleed is 11. We enjoy doing a lot of different things together because we're almost the same age. For example, we love playing computer games on Saturday. We also like having dinner together. My parents usually take us to have a burger. I have mine with everything on it, but my cousins don't have any onions - they hate eating onions on their burgers. Sometimes my aunt and uncle take us to have ice cream. I love eating ice cream, but I don't like putting chocolate on my ice cream. My cousins love putting chocolate on theirs!

Grammar Study

like – love – enjoy – hate

❑ After verbs (like - love - enjoy - hate - like ... etc) we can add a (verb + -ing).

❑ لاحظ أن الأفعال (like - love - enjoy - hate) سواء في حالة الإثبات أو النفي تُتبع بـ (verb + -ing):

▶ We like going to the beach.
▶ I love having free time.
▶ I enjoy spending time outside.
▶ They hate eating onions on their burgers.
▶ He doesn't like going camping.
▶ I don't enjoy playing video games.

❑ If a verb ends in a consonant + e, take away the e and add -ing:

▶ We like having dinner together.

❑ For verbs that end in a vowel then a consonant, write the last letter twice and add -ing:

▶ I don't like putting chocolate on my ice cream.

Exercises on Lesson 

1 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

enjoys – watching – hates – reading – don't like

My brother Ramy is different form me. He ❶ .... going to the beach so he doesn't usually come with us. And he doesn't like going camping with us. He's 22 and he has a job, but he ❷ .... staying home and ❸ .... a book or ❹ .... a movie.

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words from the box:

mountains – hiking – spending – picnic – beach

Fayza: Do you love having free time, Amira?
Amira: Yes. I love having free time because I can do my favorite things.

Fayza: Like what?
Amira: For example, my family and I enjoy .... time outside.
Fayza: What do you do outside?
Amira: My mom, dad, and I love going hiking in the .... and the desert.
Fayza: Do you do any other activities outside?
Amira: Yes. We like going to the ...., too. I love going swimming, but my mom doesn't like swimming and always reads a book at the beach. We sometimes have a .... together at the beach, too.

3 Choose the correct answer:

1. I'm Amira and I love (has – have – having – had) free time.
2. They enjoy (spend – spends – spent – spending) time outside.
3. He loves (gone – go – went – going) hiking in the mountains and the desert.
4. Mom doesn't like (swimming – swims – swam – swim).
5. He enjoys (stay – stayed – staying – stays) home and reading a book or watching a movie.
6. She doesn't like (go – going – goes – gone) camping with us.
7. They enjoy (do – does – done – doing) a lot of different things together.
8. We don't like (has – having – had – have) dinner outside.
9. They hate (eating – ate – eaten – eat) onions on their burgers.
10. Younis loves (to spending – spend – spending – spends) his free time with his cousins.
11. I don't like (put – puts – putting – to putting) chocolate on my ice cream.
12. He hates (going – go – goes – to going) to the beach so he doesn't usually come with us.

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. like - favorite - things - doing - I - my.
   ▶ ....
2. spending - enjoy - my family - time - with - I.
   ▶ ....
3. camping - We - in - love - desert - the.
   ▶ ....

4. brother - enjoys - My - staying - older - home.

▶ ....

5. age - almost - are - We - the - same.

▶ ....

6. father - to dinner - in weekends - takes - Our - us.

▶ ....

7. my ice cream - don't - put - I - chocolate - on.

▶ ....

8. watching - adventures - they - Do - like - our?

▶ .... ?

9. you - onions - Do - your burger - like - on?

▶ .... ?

10. likes - Mona - sports - school - playing - after

▶ ....

5 Read and match "A" with "B":

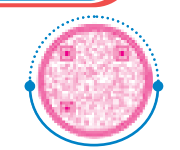
'A'	'B'
1. I love playing	a) ful medames for breakfast.
2. I don't like drinking	b) in the sea on vacation.
3. At home, we enjoy having	c) emails on my phone.
4. Talia and Lama like doing	d) video games with my friends.
5. We love swimming	e) arts and crafts after school.
6. I hate writing	f) tea or coffee.

6 Complete the sentences with the (verb + -ing) form:

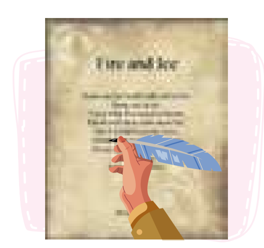
1. My dad loves .... (read) in his free time.
2. Talia likes .... (play) sports after school.
3. Hany hates .... (do) arts and crafts.
4. I don't like .... (put) up a tent.

Lessons 3-4 What do you like doing in your free time?

Do you like reading poems?



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



poem قصيدة



verses أبيات القصيدة



rhyme قافية



creative مبدع - مبتكِر



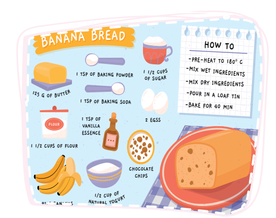
interview (v) يستضيف في مقابلة



classmate زميل في الفصل



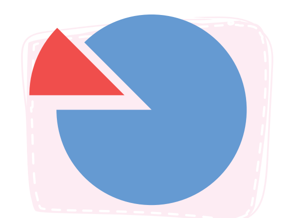
desserts تحلية (الحلو بعد الأكل)



recipes وصفات طهي



countryside الريف



section جزء



survey استطلاع رأي



result نتيجة

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

dishes	أكلات	**heart**	قلب
different meals	وجبات مختلفة	**It's mine.**	إنها مِلكي.
difference	اختلاف	**read aloud**	يقرأ بصوتٍ عالٍ
never been before	لم يذهب إليها من قبل	**bees**	نحل
After-School Activities	أنشطة ما بعد المدرسة	**take turns**	يتناوب الأدوار

Activity Book

nature	الطبيعة	models	نماذج
knee	رُكبة	airplane	طائرة
fishing	صيد السمك	on vacation	في إجازة

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

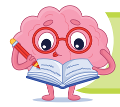
Present		Past	PP
cook	يطهي	cooked	cooked
listen to	يستمع إلى	listened to	listened to
paint	يرسم	painted	painted
want	يريد	wanted	wanted
talk	يتحدث	talked	talked
look	ينظر	looked	looked
travel	يسافر	traveled	traveled
hug	يحضن	hugged	hugged
love	يحب	loved	loved
practice	يمارس	practiced	practiced
share	يشارك - يتشارك	shared	shared

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
read	يقرأ	read	read
find	يجد	found	found
see	يرى	saw	seen
take turns	يتناوب الأدوار	took turns	taken turns
run	يجري	ran	run

Tip!

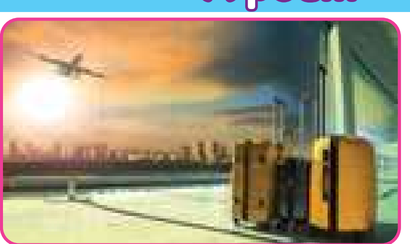
- You can answer the survey questions with short answers:
  - (✓) Yes, I do.
  - (✗) No, I don't.
- You can add really to your answers to make them sound stronger.
  - I really love playing tennis.
  - I really enjoy watching movies.



Read and learn

We can all have a hobby — A poem

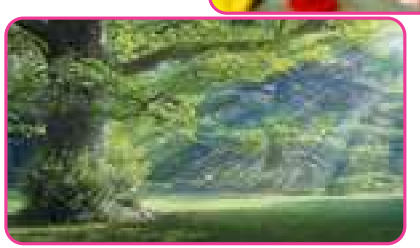
Amir loves traveling
He wants to do more.
He loves going places
He's never been before.



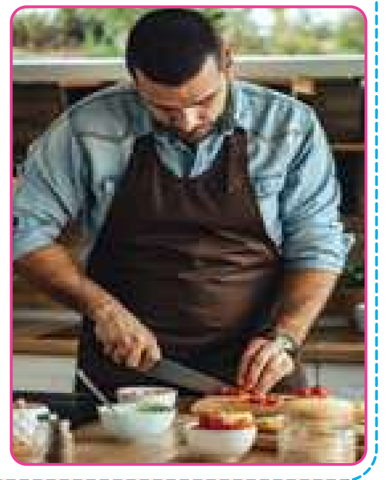
Fares is creative
And makes lots of art.
He paints and he draws
He shows us his heart.



And Noha loves nature
She hugs great big trees.
She goes hiking and camping
And talks to the bees.



And then we have Tarek
Who's such a great cook.
He loves making dishes
He finds in a book.



There are so many things
To do with our time.
We can all find a hobby
and then say, "It's mine!"

Grammar Study

(Adjectives) Comparison المقارنة

Remember:

Comparative degree:

- We use the comparative form to compare two people, two animals or two things.

✦ تستخدم الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة (الصفات) لنقارن بين شخص وشخص أو حيوان وحيوان أو شيء وشيء .... وهكذا.

- I'm younger than my sister.
- The lion is stronger than the wolf.

- We add (er) to the short adjective and use the word (than) after it.

✦ نضيف للصفة القصيرة (er) ونضع بعدها كلمة (than مِن)

- Football is more popular than handball.
- Handball is less popular than football.

- We use (more) or (less) before long adjectives and the word (than) after them.

✦ إذا كانت الصفة طويلة ، نضع قبلها إما (less) أو (more) وبعدها (than).

Superlative degree:

- We use the superlative form to compare more than two people, animals or things.

✦ تستخدم الدرجة الثالثة من المقارنة (الصفات) للمقارنة بين شخص ومجموعة من الاشخاص أو حيوان ومجموعة من الحيوانات أو شيء ومجموعة من الأشياء .... وهكذا.

- The lion is the strongest animal.

- We add (est) to the short adjective and use the word (the) before it.

✦ نضيف للصفة القصيرة (est) ونضع قبلها كلمة (the).

- Football is the most popular sport.
- This is the least expensive shirt I have.

- We use (the most) or (the least) before long adjectives.

✦ إذا كانت الصفة طويلة نضع قبلها إما (the most) أو (the least).

Exercises on Lessons 3 4

1 Read the poem again and choose a or b:

1. Where does Amir like going?
   a) to new places b) to places he knows
2. What can we see in Fares's pictures?
   a) things he likes doing b) how he feels
3. Why does Noha hug trees?
   a) she loves them b) she doesn't like them
4. Where does Noha like going?
   a) to places in cities b) to places in the countryside
5. What does Tarek like to cook?
   a) cakes and desserts b) different meals
6. How does Tarek know what to cook?
   a) he uses recipes in a book b) he looks online
7. What can we do in our free time?
   a) a lot of things b) only one thing
8. Who can find a hobby?
   a) we all can b) people who like traveling

2 Choose the correct answer:

1. She is (old - older - the oldest) than her brother.
2. The orange tree is (smaller than - the smallest - smallest) the mango tree.
3. Ehab is the (fast - faster - fastest) boy in the class.
4. That's the (more - less - most) expensive dress in the shop.
5. The white car is (the most - more - the least) expensive than the black car.
6. My grandpa is (the - than - then) oldest one in the family.
7. Who is (tall - taller - the tallest) than Gamal?
8. Who is (tall - taller - the tallest) one in the family?
9. Which story in the library is (more exciting - less exciting - the most exciting)?
10. Swimming is (less - more - the least) popular activity.
11. Playing football is (the most - more - the least) popular than doing creative hobbies.
12. Which hobby is (more relaxing - the least relaxing - less relaxing)?
13. Cooking is (the least - less - more) popular activity.

14. Listening to music is (the most - less - the least) popular than playing computer games.
15. Which sport is (the most dangerous - the least dangerous - more dangerous) than rock climbing?
16. Football is the (most - more - less) exciting sport.
17. Judo is (the most - the least - less) exciting than boxing.
18. Which car is (less expensive - the least expensive - the most expensive) than Fiat?
19. For me, watching a match is (the most interesting - less interesting - the least interesting) than watching a film.
20. PE class is (most interesting - more interesting - the most interesting) one. We enjoy it a lot.
21. I think drawing is (difficult more - more difficult - the least difficult) than reading.
22. Playing sports is (exciting - the most exciting - more exciting) than watching it.

3 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. sports - doing - What - like - you - do?
   ▶ .... ?
2. popular - most - the - activity - Swimming - is.
   ▶ ....
3. the - Cooking - popular - least - is - activity.
   ▶ ....
4. read - you - do - poems - When?
   ▶ .... ?
5. and - drawing - He - painting - likes.
   ▶ ....
6. making - loves - dishes - He - delicious.
   ▶ ....
7. hiking - She - and - camping - goes.
   ▶ ....
8. really - watching - He - movies - enjoys.
   ▶ ....

4 Write questions and short answers. Use Do or Does and the -ing form of the verb:

1. Noha / love / record / videos
   - Does Noha love recording videos? ▶ No, she doesn't.
2. you / enjoy / draw / pictures
   - .... ▶ ....
3. Youssef / like / run
   - .... ▶ ....
4. you / hate / make/ models
   - .... ▶ ....
5. your friends / like / read / magazines
   - .... ▶ ....
6. Reem / enjoy / swim
   - .... ▶ ....

5 Read and complete the dialogue with the words from the box:

less – more – the least – the most

1. Tarek thinks that skiing is .... exciting than fishing. He doesn't like fishing.
2. Swimming is .... popular sport in our family. We love it!
3. Cars are .... expensive to buy than airplanes.
4. Painting is .... relaxing than playing basketball.
5. My friends don't like running. It's .... popular activity in my class.
6. Watching TV is .... dangerous than skiing.

6 Do a class survey about the student's favorite hobbies and sports:

Interview your classmates, ask them about their favorite hobbies and sports and write down their answers.

....

....

....



Lesson 5 Free-time activities in Ancient Egypt

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

Ancient Egypt مصر القديمة	The Nile نهر النيل	The Pharaoh الفرعون	buildings أبنية
housework الأعمال المنزلية	board game لعبة لوحية	fishing صيد السمك	hunting صيد الحيوانات
boxing ملاكمة	wrestling مصارعة	chariot race سباق العربات الحربية	archery الرماية

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

on a farm	في مزرعة	boat	قارب - مركب
on the ground	على الأرض	river	نهر
on the way home	في الطريق للبيت	character	شخصية
It sounds fun.	هذا يبدو ممتعًا.	called	تسمى

Activity Book

musical instruments	آلات موسيقية	dangerous	خطير

Activity Book

drum	طبلة	crocodiles	تماسيح
guitar	جيتار	hippo	فرس النهر

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
box	يلاكم	boxed	boxed
help	يساعد	helped	helped
finish	ينتهي من	finished	finished
visit	يزور	visited	visited
look after	يعتني بـ	looked after	looked after
live	يعيش	lived	lived
arrive	يصل	arrived	arrived
wrestle	يصارع - يتقاتل مع	wrestled	wrestled

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
say	يقول	said	said
tell	يخبر	told	told
sing	يغني	sang	sung

Read and learn

Hapi takes a trip to the city هابي يقوم برحلة إلى المدينة



Hapi lived in Ancient Egypt. He lived with his parents ❶ on a farm near the Nile. Every day, he helped his father look after his animals. After work, he and his sister Amunet helped his mother in the house.

❶ والداه



Hapi takes a trip to the city هابي يقوم برحلة إلى المدينة



When they finished the housework, they sometimes played a board game (2) called senet. It was a very popular game (3) in Ancient Egypt.

One day (4), his father said, "I'm going to the city today. Hapi, now you're ten years old, you can come with me. Your sister can help your mother today."

It was a long way to the city, but Hapi was excited.

"I've never been to the city before," he said. "What's it like, Dad?"

"It's not the same as the country," he said. "You'll soon see!"

When they arrived in the city, Hapi saw many people and buildings. He saw two boys playing a game on the ground, but it wasn't senet.

"Hello! What are you playing?" Hapi asked them.

"Hi. This is mehen, the snake game (5)," the older boy said

"It looks fun. What other things do people in the city do in their free time?" Hapi asked them.

The younger boy said, "We play a lot of sports. Sometimes we watch a chariot race (6)! The Pharaoh (7) and his family like chariot races. They like archery (8) and hunting (9), too," he said.

"I like boxing (10)!" said the older boy. "Do you want to wrestle (11) or box (12)?"

"No, thank you," said Hapi. "I live in the country. I love swimming. My father and I take our boats on the river, and we enjoy fishing (13), too."

"That sounds fun (14)," said the younger boy. "Perhaps we can visit you one day."

On the way home (15), Hapi's dad said, "Did you like the city?"

"Yes!" said Hapi. "People don't do the same free-time activities as us, but they are nice.

(2) لعبة لوحية
(3) لعبة مشهورة
(4) ذات يوم
(5) لعبة الثعبان
(6) سباق عربات حربية
(7) فرعون
(8) الرماية
(9) صيد الحيوانات
(10) الملاكمة
(11) تصارع
(12) تلاكم
(13) صيد السمك
(14) يبدو هذا ممتعًا
(15) في الطريق للبيت

The Lesson Notes

exciting - excited:

✦ هاتان الكلمتان تم ورودهما في الوحدة

✦ excited (adj) مثار - فرحان- متحمس

✦ If an adjective ends in (-ed), it describes how a person feels.

✦ الصفة المنتهية بـ (ed) تصف كيف يشعر الشخص (في الغالب تستخدم لوصف عاقل).

▶ Hapi was excited on his way to the city.

✦ exciting (adj) مثير

✦ If an adjective ends in (-ing), it describes the thing that makes the person feel like that.

✦ الصفة المنتهية بـ (ing) تصف الشيء الذي جعل الشخص يشعر بهذا (في الغالب تستخدم لوصف غير العاقل).

▶ The city is really exciting.

✦ - نفس الأمر ينطبق على الصفات:

(tired - tiring - interested - interesting - surprised - surprising - amazed - amazing ....)



Exercises on Lesson 5

1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words from the box:

wrestling – hobby – race – boats – Pharaoh

Hapi: Hello! What are you playing?

Boy: Hi. This is mehen, the snake game.

Hapi: It looks fun. What other things do people do in their free time?

Boy: We play a lot of sports. Sometimes we watch a chariot ....!
The .... and his family like chariot races. They like archery and hunting, too.

Hapi: What sports do you like?

Boy: I like boxing and ....! Do you want to wrestle or box?

Hapi: No, thank you. I live in the country. I love swimming. My father and I take our .... on the river, and we enjoy fishing, too.

2 Read the following text and answer the questions:

Hapi lived in Ancient Egypt. He lived with his parents on a farm near the Nile. Every day, he helped his father look after his animals. After work, he and his sister Amunet helped his mother in the house. When they finished the housework, they sometimes played a board game called senet. It was a very popular game in Ancient Egypt.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Hapi lived on a (town – city – village).
2. Hapi helped his father look after his (fields – animals – crops).

B Answer these questions:

3. When did Hapi live?

   ▶ ....

4. How did Hapi spend his free time?

   ▶ ....

3 Read the story again and answer the questions:

1. What game did Hapi and his family sometimes play?

   ▶ ....

2. Why was Hapi excited?

   ▶ ....

3. What were the two boys doing in the city?

   ▶ ....

4. What sports and hobbies did Hapi hear about?

   ▶ ....

5. Did Hapi do the same sports and hobbies in the country? Why?

   ▶ ....

6. What did he learn about life in the city?

   ▶ ....

4 Number the events from the story in the correct order:

a. Hapi saw many people and buildings. ▶ ....

b. Hapi heard about the sports that the Pharaohs liked. ▶ ....

c. Hapi helped his father on the farm. ▶ .....(1).....

d. Hapi went home with his father. ▶ ....

e. Hapi told the boys about fishing on the river. ▶ ....

f. A boy told Hapi about the snake game. ▶ ....

g. The older boy asked Hapi to wrestle or box. ▶ ....

h. Hapi traveled to the city with his father. ▶ ....

5 Read the text and circle T (True) or F (False). Correct the false ones:

Children in Ancient Egypt did lots of things in their free time. They enjoyed singing and dancing. They played musical instruments like the drums and the guitar. Children had lots of different toys to play with, too. They liked playing with balls, dolls, and toy animals. And they loved playing board games. The most popular board games were senet and mehen. Mehen was also called the snake game. Children loved swimming, too and they often swam in the Nile. But it was dangerous! There were crocodiles and hippos in lots of places in the Nile!

1. Children in Ancient Egypt enjoyed playing music. T / F
2. They liked music, but they didn't have any toys. T / F
3. The most popular board games were senet and mehen. T / F
4. Children never swam in the Nile. T / F
5. Swimming in the Nile was dangerous because there were hippos and crocodiles. T / F

Lesson 6 Writing an email to a friend

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



photography تصوير فوتوغرافي



birdwatching مشاهدة الطيور



natural environment بيئة طبيعية



tour guide مُرشد سياحي



gorgeous فاتن - جميل



surfing رياضة ركوب الأمواج



knitting حياكة (كروشيه)



baking خَبز (الخبيز)

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

email	رسالة بريد إلكتروني	informal	ير رسمي
writer	كاتب	awesome	دهش
introduction	مقدمة	cool	ئع
closing	خاتمة	South of Egypt	نوب مصر

Activity Book

email friend	صديق البريد الإلكتروني	wonderful	رئع
taking photos	التقاط الصور	Siwa Oasis	واحة سيوة
volleyball	الكرة الطائرة	wildlife	حياة البرية

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
explain	يشرح	explained	explained
define	يُعرّف	defined	defined
include	يشمل - يتضمن	included	included
plan	يخطط	planned	planned

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
teach	يُعلِم - يُدرِس	taught	taught
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten

Tip!

▶ When writing an email

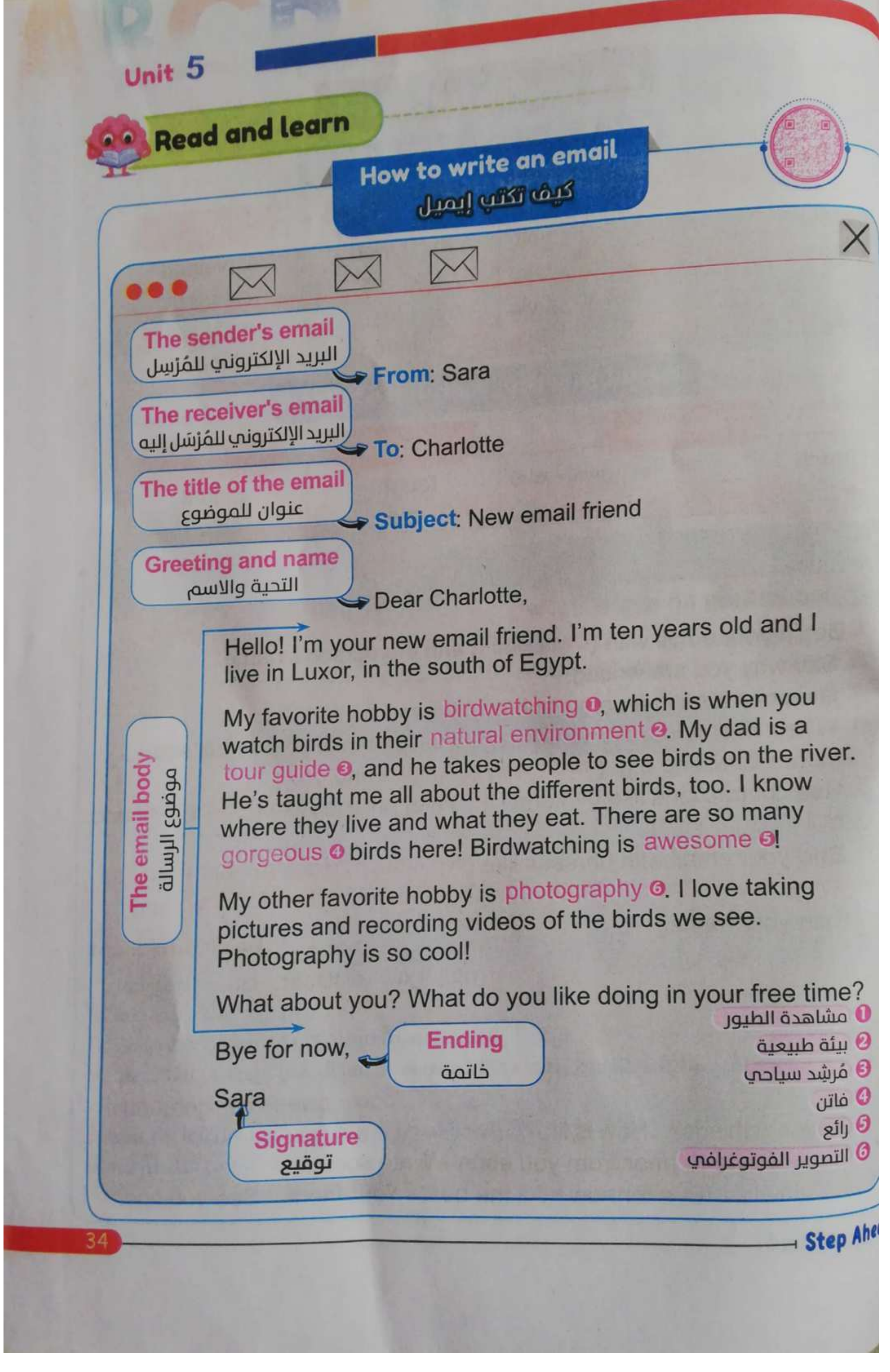
1. Begin your email with (Dear or Hi) and the person's name.
2. **Say** why you are writing.
3. **Give** one idea in a paragraph and expand on it.
4. **When** writing to a friend, use adjectives to make your email sound more interesting e.g. (awesome, gorgeous and cool).
5. **Use** contractions like (I'm and He's) and phrases like (How's life? and How are things?)
6. **End** your email with phrases like (Write soon, Hope to hear from you soon, See you soon, All the best, Your friend, or Bye for now) and then your name.

◀ عند كتابة الإيميل

1. ابدأ إيميلك بـ (Dear - Hi) ثم اسم الشخص.
2. اذكر سبب كتابة الإيميل.
3. قدم فكرة واحدة في كل فقرة ثم قم بتفصيل الفكرة.
4. عندما تكتب لصديق يمكنك استخدام صفات لكي تجعل إيميلك أكثر تشويقًا مثل (cool - awesome - gorgeous).
5. استخدم اختصارات مثل I'm و He's وعبارات مثل (How are things? - How is life?).
6. انهِ إيميلك بعبارات مثل (Write soon - Hope to hear from you soon - See you soon - Your friend - All the best - Bye for now)، ثم اسمك.

Read and learn

How to write an email
كيف تكتب إيميل



Exercises on Lesson 6

1 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

environment – gorgeous – birdwatching – guide – hobby

Hello! My name is Sara. My favorite hobby is ❶ ...., which is when you watch birds in their natural ❷ .... My dad is a tour ❸ ...., and he takes people to see birds on the river. He's taught me all about the different birds, too. I know where they live and what they eat. There are so many ❹ .... birds here! Birdwatching is awesome!

2 Read the email and answer the questions:

1. Who is the email to? Who is it from?
   ▶ ....
2. Where does the writer live?
   ▶ ....
3. What is her favorite hobby?
   ▶ ....
4. What's the job of the writer's father?
   ▶ ....
5. What did her father teach her?
   ▶ ....
6. What's the writer's other favorite hobby?
   ▶ ....

3 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. new - friend - I'm - email - your.
   ▶ ....
2. ten - I - old - am - years.
   ▶ ....
3. birdwatching - favorite - My - is - hobby.
   ▶ ....
4. natural - We - birds - watch - environment - in their.
   ▶ ....

5. dad - me - birds - My - taught - all about.

▶ ....

6. There - many - birds - gorgeous - so - are.

▶ ....

7. hobby - photography - favorite - is - My.

▶ ....

8. My - is - guide - tour - a - dad.

▶ ....

4 Read the email and answer the questions:






From: Ramy

To: Jamie

Subject: New email friend

Hi Jamie,

Hello. I'm your new email friend. I'm ten years old and I live in Alexandria, in Egypt. Have you ever been to Egypt? It's a really interesting, beautiful country.

What are your hobbies? My favorite hobby is wildlife photography. Wildlife photography is when you take pictures of animals, birds, and plants in nature. There are lots of wonderful animals in Egypt. I really love taking photos of them and learning about them. I have about 300 wildlife photos. My favorite animals are fennec foxes. They're gorgeous.

I love hiking, too. The Siwa Oasis is an awesome place to see wildlife. I often go hiking with my parents and my older brother Sherif. He's 18.

What do you like doing in your free time?

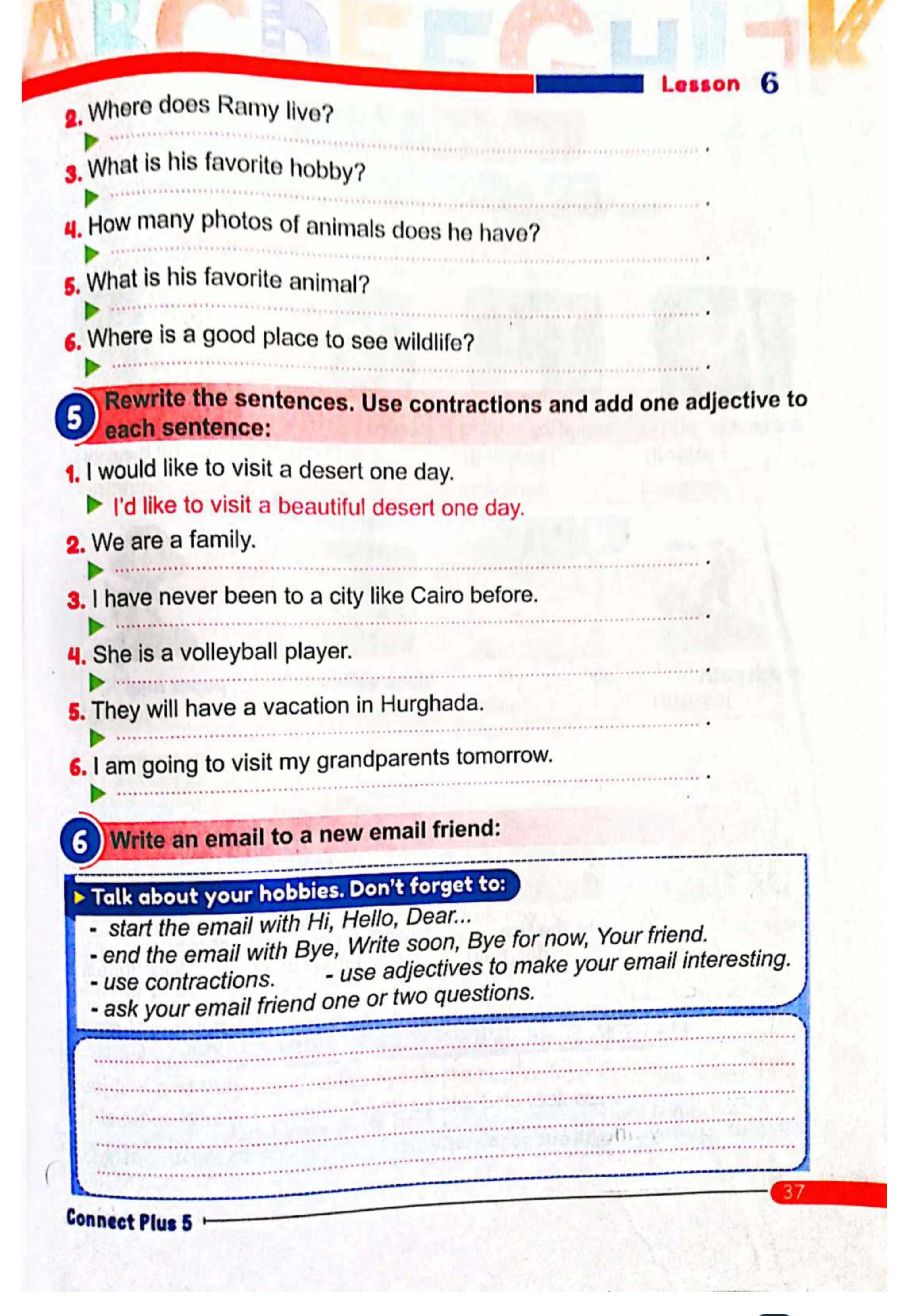
Write soon!

Bye for now,

Ramy

1. Who is Ramy writing to?

▶ ....



2. Where does Ramy live?
▶ ....
3. What is his favorite hobby?
▶ ....
4. How many photos of animals does he have?
▶ ....
5. What is his favorite animal?
▶ ....
6. Where is a good place to see wildlife?
▶ ....

5 Rewrite the sentences. Use contractions and add one adjective to each sentence:

1. I would like to visit a desert one day.
▶ I'd like to visit a beautiful desert one day.
2. We are a family.
▶ ....
3. I have never been to a city like Cairo before.
▶ ....
4. She is a volleyball player.
▶ ....
5. They will have a vacation in Hurghada.
▶ ....
6. I am going to visit my grandparents tomorrow.
▶ ....

6 Write an email to a new email friend:

▶ Talk about your hobbies. Don't forget to:

- *start the email with Hi, Hello, Dear...*
- *end the email with Bye, Write soon, Bye for now, Your friend.*
- *use contractions.* - *use adjectives to make your email interesting.*
- *ask your email friend one or two questions.*

....
....
....
....
....
....



Lesson 7 Story

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

campsite المخيّم	**campfire** نار المعسكر	**camper** شخص يخيّم	**trail** درب (وسط الطبيعة)
rough path طريق وعر	**air** هواء	**deep valley** وادي عميق	**paper map** خريطة ورقية
backpack حقيبة ظهر	**light the fire** يُشعل النار	**tourist office** مكتب سياحة	**reception** استقبال (إشارة محمول)

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

story قصة	**dangerous** خطير
drop a pin on a map يحدد موقع على الخريطة	**find their way back** يجدون طريق العودة

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

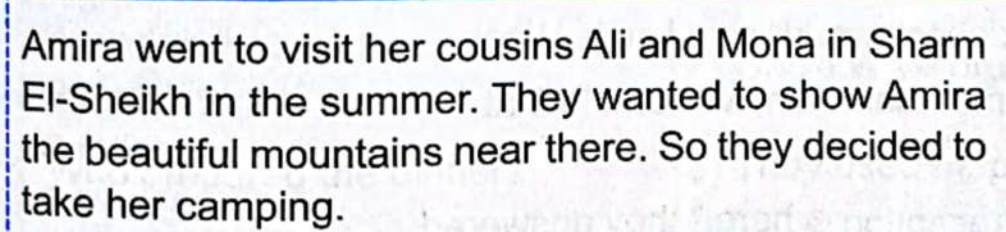
Present		Past	PP
remember	يتذكر	remembered	remembered
work	يعمل	worked	worked
smell	يشم	smelled	smelled
start	يبدأ	started	started
decide	يقرر	decided	decided
prepare	يُعدّ - يُجهز	prepared	prepared
drop	يُسقِط	dropped	dropped
imagine	يتخيل	imagined	imagined

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
put	يضع	put	put
drive	يقود مركبة	drove	driven
light	يشعل نار- ضوء	lit	lit
sleep	ينام	slept	slept



Read and learn



Amira goes camping أميرة تذهب للتخييم



Amira went to visit her cousins Ali and Mona in Sharm El-Sheikh in the summer. They wanted to show Amira the beautiful mountains near there. So they decided to take her camping.

Uncle Wael drove to the start of the trail ❶, which is a rough path ❷ across the desert. "The air smelled beautiful and they went hiking ❸ into a deep valley ❹. "This place is very beautiful, " Amira said. She took out her phone, recorded a video, and dropped a pin on the map ❺.

❶ بداية الدرب
❷ طريق وعر
❸ ذهبوا للتنزه سيرًا
❹ وادي عميق
❺ حدد موقع على الخريطة

Amira goes camping أميرة تذهب للتخييم

They finally arrived at the first campsite 7. Uncle Wael took the tent out 8 of his backpack 9. "Who can remember how to put it up?" he asked.



"I can!" said Ali.

"Who is going to make the campfire 10?

"I can!" answered Mona.

"And I can cook," said Aunt Mariam.



But after 30 minutes, they found that Ali could not remember how to put up the tent, and Mona could not light the fire 11. So they did not eat and they could not sleep in the tent.

The next day, they used the maps on their phones to find the next campsite. When they got there, Aunt Mariam said, "Let's all work together today. First, we can put up the tent. Then, we can help to light the fire. Finally, you can all help me to cook dinner!"

They put up their tent quickly by working together. Then they started the fire. Next, they all worked together to prepare dinner. Amira washed the vegetables, Mona cut them, and Aunt Mariam cooked. Ali prepared the picnic table. They went to bed early. They were not tired or hungry. The next morning, they had breakfast and put on their backpacks.

"Oh, no! My phone doesn't work!" said Uncle Wael.

"My phone is the same!" said Aunt Mariam. "What about your phones, children?"

"We don't have any reception 12 here," they answered.

"What can we do now?" Aunt Mariam asked.

"How can we find the car?"

"I have a paper map. I got it from the tourist office 13," said Uncle Wael. "We can read the map together and find our way back to the car."

7 مُخيَّم
8 قام بإخراج الخيمة
9 حقيبة الظهر
10 نار المخيم
11 تشعل النار
12 استقبال إشارة محمول
13 مكتب السياحة



Exercises on Lesson 7

1 Complete the sentences using the words in the box:

pin – campsite – picnic table – trail – reception – campfire

1. Uncle Wael drove to the start of the .... which is a rough path.
2. Amira took out her phone, recorded a video, and dropped a .... on a map.
3. Amira put some food on the ....
4. I can't use my phone. We don't have any .... here.
5. I have some wood. Who is going to make the .... ?
6. We put up our tent and stayed two nights at a ....

2 Read the story again and match the questions with the answers:

'A'	'B'
1. Where did Amira go camping with her uncle and aunt?	a) At a campsite
2. How did they get to the trail in the mountains?	b) They used a paper map.
3. Where did they stay on the first night?	c) They all did.
4. How did they find the campsite the next night?	d) Uncle Wael drove them.
5. Who prepared the dinner?	e) They used maps on their phones.
6. How did they find the car on the last day?	f) They went to the mountains.

3 Read the story again and choose the correct answers, a or b:

1. What did they all take with them when they went hiking?
   a) phones   b) books

2. Where did they go hiking on the first day?
   a) beautiful oasis
   b) a deep valley
3. Who tried to put up the tent at the first campsite?
   a) Ali
   b) Amira
4. Who tried to make the campfire at the first campsite?
   a) Uncle Wael
   b) Mona
5. Who prepared dinner at the second campsite?
   a) They all prepared dinner.
   b) Aunt Mariam and Amira
6. What happened the next morning?
   a) Their phones didn't work.
   b) They couldn't find their phones.

4 Read the story and answer the questions:

1. How does Amira describe the mountains?
   ▶ ....
2. Why did Amira drop a pin on the map on her phone?
   ▶ ....
3. What jobs do they try to do on the first night?
   ▶ ....
4. What was different on the second night?
   ▶ ....
5. Why couldn't they use their phones to find the car?
   ▶ ....
6. Do you think they will find their way to the car? How?
   ▶ ....

5 Write a paragraph of (50) words using the following elements:

"A trip to a village"

▶ Ideas to help you: *trip - family - village - fields - trees - crops - animals - milk - meat - games - fresh air - enjoy*

....
....
....
....
....



Unit 5 Test 1

1 Listen and Choose the correct answer: (4Ms)

My name is Emily. There are a lot of different ways that people spend their free time here in Canada. When it's warm out, people have a picnic in the park. We have a lot of green spaces in my city, but the only problem is that it rains a lot. So, when it's raining, I go swimming. The pool is indoors.

1. When it's warm out, people have a (match – competition – game – picnic) in the park.
2. Emily has a lot of green (trees – grass – spaces – plants) in her city.
3. The only problem in Emily's town is that it (rains – snows – blows – flashes) a lot.
4. Emily swims in the (sea – pool – river – lake).



2 Listen and answer the questions: (2Ms)

Amira went to visit her cousins Ali and Mona in Sharm El-Sheikh in the summer. They wanted to show Amira the beautiful mountains near there. So they decided to take her camping. Uncle Wael drove to the start of the trail, which is a rough path across the desert. The air smelled beautiful and they went hiking into a deep valley.

1. Where did Ali and Mona live?
   ▶ ....
2. What did Amira's cousins want to show her?
   ▶ ....

ملحوظة هامة: عند إجابة سؤال الاستماع يجب على الطفل قراءة الأسئلة جميعها جيدًا قبل الاستماع ثم يقوم بالإجابة أثناء سماع النص.

☆ يقوم المُعلم أو ولي الأمر بمسح الكود الموجود للاستماع إلى نص الاستماع أو يقوم المُعلم أو ولي الأمر بالجلوس مقابل الطفل وقراءة النص له ويقوم الطفل بالإجابة أثناء الاستماع.

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (4M

making – age – games – spending – enjoy

I'm Younis and I love .... my free time with my cousins. I'm ten, my cousin Maged is nine, and his brother Waleed is 11. We .... doing a lot of different things together because we're almost the same .... For example, we love playing computer .... on Saturday. We also like having dinner together.

4 Read the following text and then answer the questions below: (4M

People have different hobbies. Sports, computers, the interent, drawing reading and collecting stamps are very famous hobbies, but television is the most common hobby. People watch television or listen to the radio to know what is happening all over the world. They know about accidents, sports and important things. They also listen to or watch interesting programmes. Many of them like football matches, others like science programmes.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Most people like (collecting stamps – reading – watching TV – drawin
2. People like (one – four – six – different) hobbies.

B Answer these questions:

3. What hobbies mentioned in the passage?
   ▶ ....
4. Why do people listen to the news?
   ▶ ....

The Reader

The Bedouin Tribes of the Desert

5 A- Read and write T (True) or F (False): (3M

1. The Bedouin way of life is the same as it has always been. (
2. It is too hot to be in the desert in winter. (

3. Bedouin people are good at using natural resources. ( )
4. When Bedouins find water in the desert, they come back to the same place several times. ( )

B Complete the following sentences:

5. Bedouins can .... falcons to find and catch animals.
6. The direction of the wind makes .... develop in different directions.

6 Choose the correct answer: (4Ms)

1. I think basketball is (the most - less than - the least - more) popular than volleyball.
2. I hate (travel - traveling - traveled - travels) to cold countries.
3. When she went to Sharm El Sheikh, she decide to (go - play - do - have) hiking.
4. Which hobby is (more exciting - less exciting - the least exciting - most exciting)?

7 Order the words to make a correct sentence: (2Ms)

1. free-time - these children - activities - What - like - do?

▶ ....

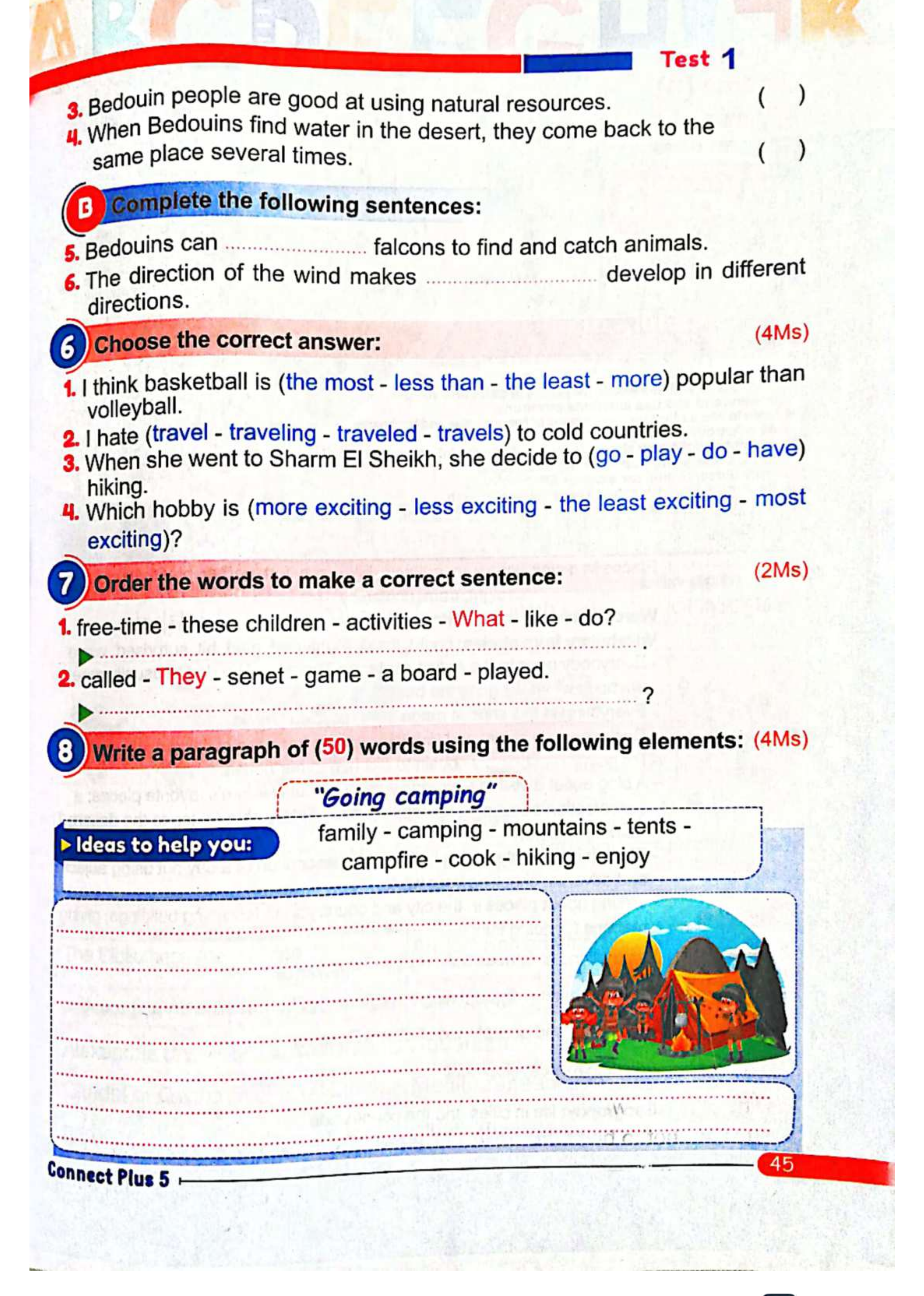
2. called - They - senet - game - a board - played.

▶ .... ?

8 Write a paragraph of (50) words using the following elements: (4Ms)

"Going camping"

▶ **Ideas to help you:** family - camping - mountains - tents - campfire - cook - hiking - enjoy



....

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Theme (3)
My society





Unit 6

My wonderful city

مدينتي الرائعة



In this unit I will ....

- understand and use words for places in cities and villages.
- understand and use indefinite pronouns.
- listen to and understand descriptions of famous cities and landmarks.
- do a famous buildings quiz.
- find out about a new shopping mall and use the infinitive of purpose.
- understand a story about living near water.
- write a description for a competition entry.
- understand a story called The Railway Children.

Objectives

Vocabulary	**Places in a city:** aquarium, artifacts, bike path, fort, harbor, planetarium, rui straight, tram, university **Words related to the countryside:** bucket, bush, curved, date palms **Vocabulary from stories:** bright, fossil, frightened, glad, hit, surprised, wav
Language	- Everybody goes to the sports center on Thursday. We don't - usually mee anybody when we go to the beach. - Everything in this shop is made from recycled plastic. - Designers use plants and fountains to help keep the building cool. - I'm going to phone my cousin to ask him to our house.
Reading	- A blog about a visit to Alexandria; blogs about children's favorite places; a conversation about a new shopping mall; a story about a trip to the deser Railway Children
Writing	- Descriptions of interesting buildings; a description of a day out using adje and adverbs; checking your work
Speaking	- Talking about places in the city and countryside; describing buildings; givi reasons for doing things
Listening	Descriptions of famous buildings; a dialog
Life skills	**Critical thinking:** appreciating the differences between the city and country
Values	- Tolerance and acceptance of others Respect
Issues and challenges	- Sustainable development
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Geography:** life in cities and the countryside



Lesson 1 City and village life

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

- **city visit** زيارة للمدينة
- **village** قرية
- **fort** حِصن
- **display (n)** عَرْض
- **meetings** اجتماعات
- **plays (n)** مسرحيات
- **boat trip** رحلة بالقارب
- **bike path** مسار للدراجات
- **tram** ترام (نوع من القطارات)
- **planets** كواكب
- **sunset** الغروب
- **musical shows** عروض موسيقية

Places in Alexandria

The Bibliotheca Alexandrina	مكتبة الإسكندرية	Ancient Roman Amphitheater	المدرج الروماني القديم
Alexandria Library	مكتبة الإسكندرية	Planetarium	معرض القبة السماوية (نموذج النظام الشمسي)
Alexandria University	جامعة الإسكندرية	Aquarium	متحف الأحياء المائية
Citadel of Qaitbay	قلعة قايتباي	Mediterranean Sea	البحر الأبيض المتوسط
harbor	ميناء بحري	museum	متحف



Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

modern buildings	مباني عصرية	Egypt	مصر
stars	نجوم	Cairo	لقاهرة
colorful fish	أسماك ملونة	rent bikes	ستأجر دراجات
The Nile	نهر النيل	cheap	خيص
the Red Sea	البحر الأحمر	important	مهم

Activity Book

thick walls	جدران سميكة	sea animals	يوانات بحرية
stone	حَجَر	sharks	سماك القرش

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
rent	يستأجر	rented	rented
protect	يحمي	protected	protected
learn	يتعلم	learned (learnt)	learned (learnt)
wait	ينتظر	waited	waited
visit	يزور	visited	visited
travel	يسافر	traveled	traveled
study	يدرس	studied	studied
like	يعجب بـ	liked	liked
use	يستخدم	used	used
live	يعيش	lived	lived

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
be (am- is -are)	يكون	was - were	been
has - have	يملك - لديه	had	had
go	يذهب	went	gone

Present		Past	PP
see	يرى	saw	seen
think	يفكر- يعتقد	thought	thought
show	يعرض	showed	shown

Vocabulary Study

planetarium	: A building in which images of stars, planets, and constellations are projected on the inner surface of a dome for public entertainment or education.
aquarium	: A place where you can see fish, sharks, and other sea animals.
harbor	: A place where boats stop and stay.
university	: A place where students can study after they finish school.

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

There are about 102 million people in Egypt. Over 7 million people live in Cairo and over 3.5 million people live in Alexandria.

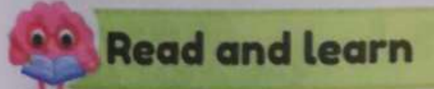
يوجد حوالي 102 مليون شخص في مصر. أكثر من 7 مليون شخص يعيشون في القاهرة وأكثر من 3,5 مليون شخص يعيشون في الإسكندرية.



Did you know? هل تعلم؟

More than half of the people on Earth live in a city.

أكثر من نصف سكان الكرة الأرضية يعيشون في المدن.



Read and learn

My city visit — by Nesma, aged 9



Last week I went to Alexandria with my family. I live in a small village between Alexandria and Cairo, so it was exciting to visit a big city. These were some of my favorite places.

My city visit

by Nesma, aged 9





The harbor

Alexandria has a very important harbor ❶. It's the oldest and biggest in Egypt. We went on a boat trip ❷ from the harbor at sunset ❸. It was beautiful because we could see the city and all the boats on the sea. We visited the Citadel of Qaitbay ❹, too. This is a very old fort ❺ that people used to protect the city.

The Bibliotheca Alexandrina

This library is a famous modern building near the harbor in Alexandria. The round building is beautiful and different to anything I've seen before. It has over 4 million books! There are also museums and a planetarium ❻ where we saw an amazing display ❼ about stars and planets.

Alexandria University

When we were in Alexandria, we visited my cousin. She's at university ❽ there and she's studying science. She showed us where she studied. Th university buildings are very big - a lot bigger than my school! There ar lots of students and I think it would be a great city to study in.

The aquarium

I really liked seeing the colorful fish and sea animals in the aquarium ❾. isn't very big, but there are lots of different things to see there. I learned lot about fish in the Mediterranean Sea ❿ and the Red Sea, as well as fis which live in the Nile.

Roman amphitheater

We visited the ruins ⓫ of the ancient Roman amphitheater ⓬ in the city. A long time ago, people used it for musical shows, meetings, and plays. It was interesting to visit somewhere so old!

It was fun to be in Alexandria, because there are lots of things to see and do. Over 3.5 million people live here so there's a lot of traffic ⓭. There are bike paths in some parts of the city and you can rent bikes to travel around, but we traveled by tram. It was easy and cheap and we saw lots of different places. I can't wait to visit the city again soon!

❶ ميناء بحري
❷ رحلة بالقارب
❸ عند وقت الغروب
❹ قلعة قايتباي
❺ حصن قديم جدًا
❻ معرض القبة السماوية
❼ عرض
❽ الجامعة
❾ متحف الأحياء البحرية
❿ البحر الأبيض المتوسط
⓫ آثار
⓬ المدرج الروماني القديم
⓭ زحام شديد



Exercises on Lesson 

1 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

Citadel – visit – fort – harbor – trip

Alexandria has a very important ❶ .... It's the oldest and biggest in Egypt. We went on a boat ❷ .... from the harbor at sunset. It was beautiful because we could see the city and all the boats on the sea. We visited the ❸ .... of Qaitbay, too. It is a very old ❹ .... that people used to protect the city.

2 Read and complete the dialogue with words from the box:

fort – planetarium – Library – books – harbor

Hagar: Do you know the Bibliotheca Alexandrina?

Nesma: Of course. It's very famous. It's the .... of Alexandria

Hagar: Did you visit it before?

Nesma: Yes, I visited it last week.

Hagar: Where is it?

Nesma: It's near the .... in Alexandria.

Hagar: Do you know how many .... there are?

Nesma: Yes. The library has over 4 million books.

Hagar: Are there any thing else in the building?

Nesma: Yes. There are also museums and a .... , where we saw an amazing display about stars and planets.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions:

My name is Nesma. I'm nine years old. When we were in Alexandria last week, we visited my cousin. She's at university there and she's studying science. She showed us where she studied. The university buildings are very big - a lot bigger than my school! There are lots of students and I think it would be a great city to study in.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Nesma is in (primary school – prep school – university).
2. The university buildings are very (small – big – tiny).

B Answer these questions:

3. When did Nesma visit Alexandria?
▶ ....
4. What did Nesma's cousin study?
▶ ....

4 Read and match the children with the places they want to go to

aquarium - harbor - library - market - university

1. Munir is interested in different fish and sea animals ▶ ....
2. Adam loves shopping. ▶ ....
3. Nada and Amira want to go on a boat trip. ▶ ....
4. Mazen loves reading. ▶ ....
5. Eman is studying history in a summer course. ▶ ....

5 Read the text again and answer the questions:

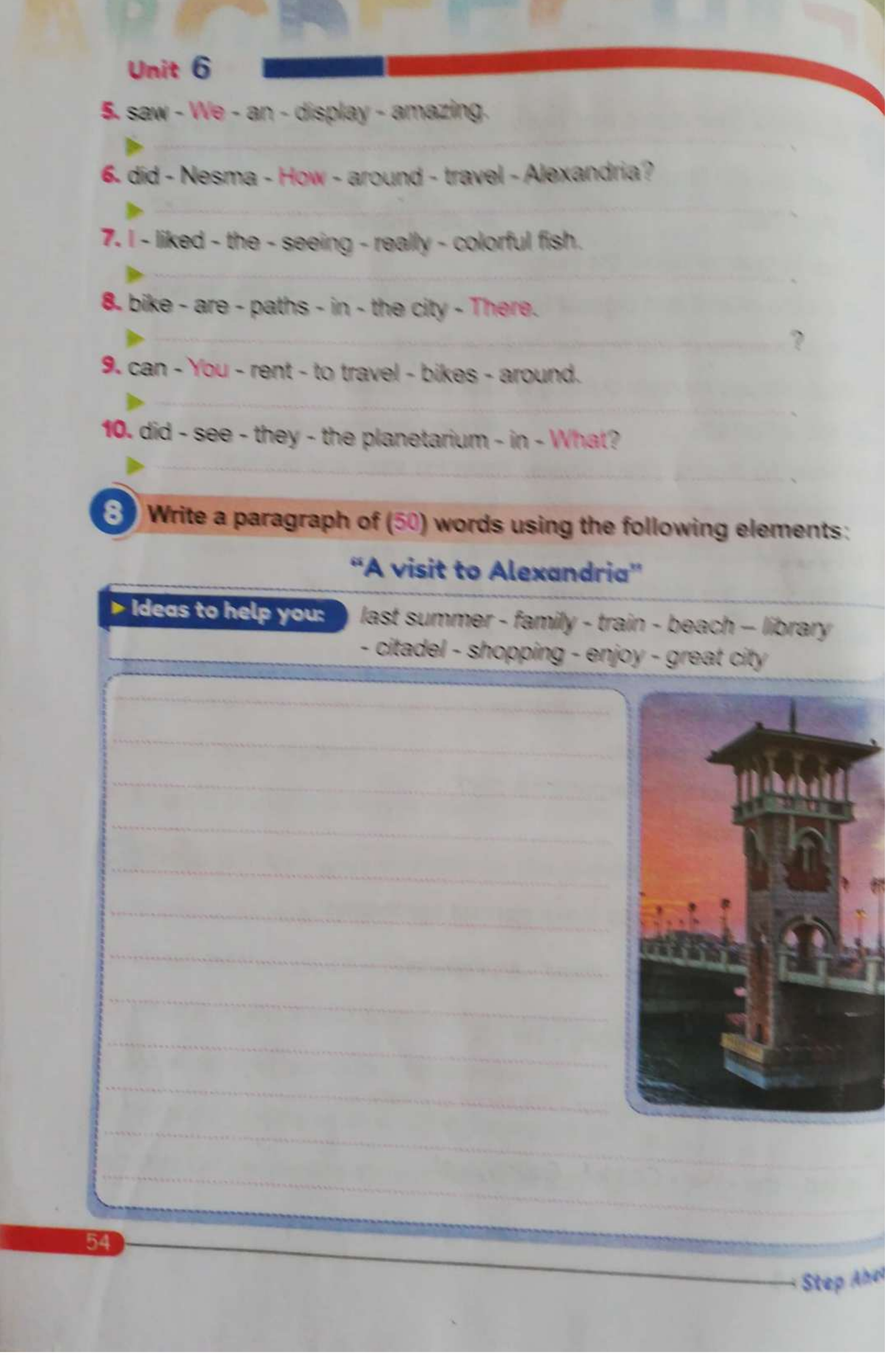
1. Where does Nesma live? ▶ ....
2. When did they go on a boat trip? ▶ ....
3. What is inside the Bibliotheca Alexandrina? ▶ ....
4. What did they see in the planetarium? ▶ ....
5. What did Nesma learn about in the aquarium? ▶ ....
6. What did people use the amphitheater for? ▶ ....
7. How did Nesma and her family travel around Alexandria? ▶ ....

6 Read the text again and choose the correct answers, a or b:

1. Which city did Nesma visit last week?
   a) Port Said b) Alexandria
2. What is special about the harbor?
   a) It's the oldest and biggest harbor in Egypt.
   b) It was some of the biggest boats in Egypt.
3. What famous modern building is near the harbor?
   a) the university b) the Bibliotheca Alexandria
4. Where did Nesma see a display about the stars and planets?
   a) the museum b) the planetarium
5. What did Nesma see in the aquarium?
   a) fish from the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea
   b) fishing boats from around the world
6. Which ruins did Nesma visit?
   a) an ancient Roman Amphitheater
   b) the Citadel of Qaitbay
7. How did nesma travel around the city?
   a) on bike paths
   b) by tram

7 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. know - What - you - do - about - Alexandria?
   ▶ ....
2. city - was - to visit - exciting - the - It.
   ▶ ....
3. important - a - has - harbor - Alexandria - very.
   ▶ ....
4. visited - the - We - Citadel - Qaitbay - of.
   ▶ ....



5. saw - We - an - display - amazing.

▶ ……………………………………………………………………………… .

6. did - Nesma - How - around - travel - Alexandria?

▶ ……………………………………………………………………………… .

7. I - liked - the - seeing - really - colorful fish.

▶ ……………………………………………………………………………… .

8. bike - are - paths - in - the city - There.

▶ ……………………………………………………………………………… ?

9. can - You - rent - to travel - bikes - around.

▶ ……………………………………………………………………………… .

10. did - see - they - the planetarium - in - What?

▶ ……………………………………………………………………………… .

8 Write a paragraph of (50) words using the following elements:

"A visit to Alexandria"

▶ Ideas to help you: *last summer - family - train - beach – library - citadel - shopping - enjoy - great city*

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Lesson 2 Language

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



Khan El-Khalili حي خان الخليلي



favorite place مكان مفضل



sports center مركز رياضي



café كافيه - مقهى



bakery مخبز



recycled plastic بلاستيك معاد تدويره



famous person شخص مشهور



have fun يستمتع



quiet هادئ





difficult صعبة



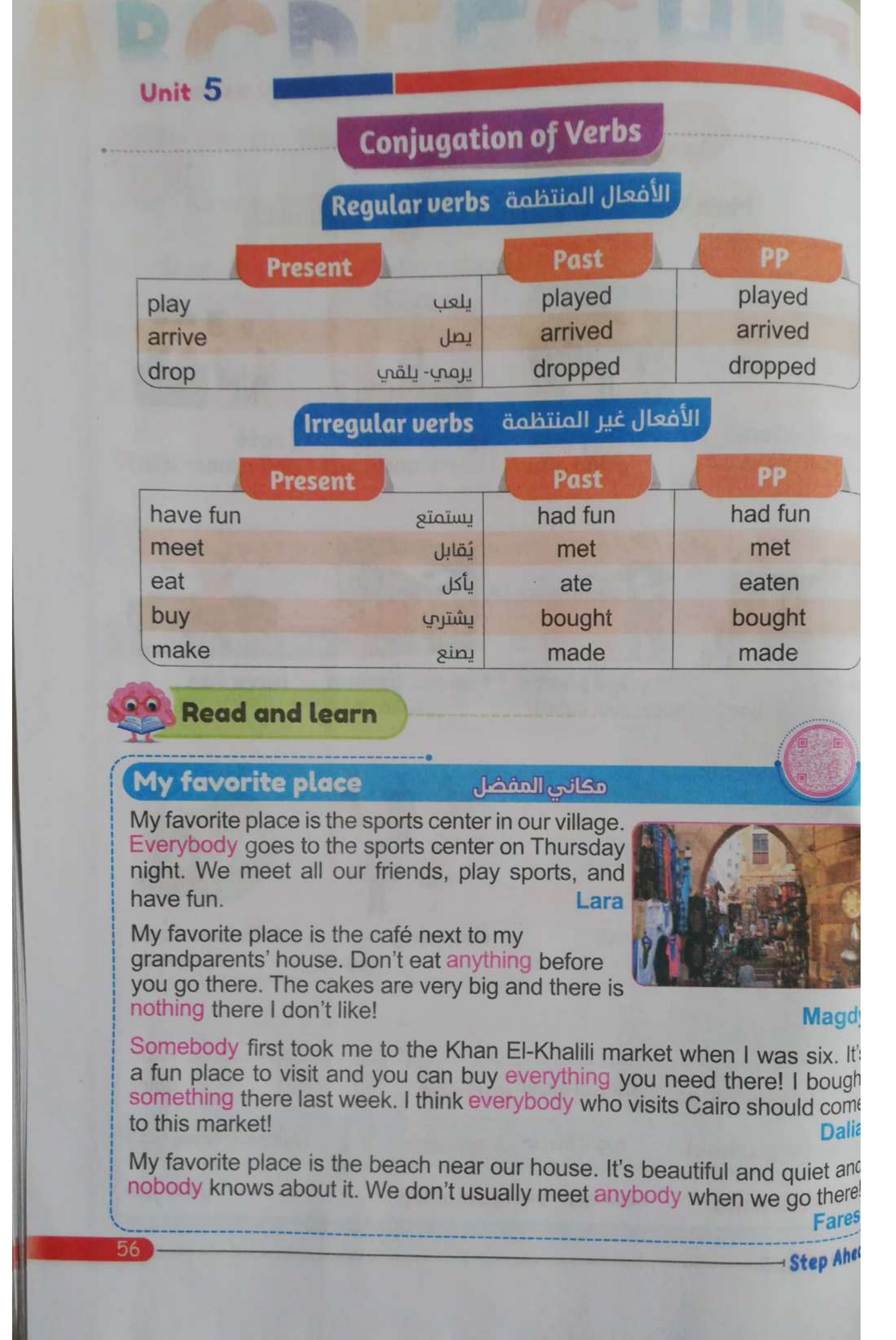
shopping تسوّق



delicious food طعام لذيذ

Activity Book

summer vacation	الإجازة الصيفية	garbage	قمامة
secondary school	مدرسة ثانوية	drop litter	يلقي قمامة على الأرض
Sinai Peninsula	شبه جزيرة سيناء	local shop	متجر مَحلي



Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
play	يلعب	played	played
arrive	يصل	arrived	arrived
drop	يرمي- يلقي	dropped	dropped

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
have fun	يستمتع	had fun	had fun
meet	يُقابل	met	met
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
buy	يشتري	bought	bought
make	يصنع	made	made

Read and learn

My favorite place مكاني المفضل

My favorite place is the sports center in our village. Everybody goes to the sports center on Thursday night. We meet all our friends, play sports, and have fun.
Lara

My favorite place is the café next to my grandparents' house. Don't eat anything before you go there. The cakes are very big and there is nothing there I don't like!
Magdy

Somebody first took me to the Khan El-Khalili market when I was six. It's a fun place to visit and you can buy everything you need there! I bought something there last week. I think everybody who visits Cairo should come to this market!
Dalia

My favorite place is the beach near our house. It's beautiful and quiet and nobody knows about it. We don't usually meet anybody when we go there!
Fares

Grammar Study

We use indefinite pronouns to talk about people, things and places which we don't name.

everybody - everything

We use everything and everybody to talk about **all / some** people and things in the positive and interrogative sentences.

تستخدم في الجمل المثبتة أو الاستفهامية (Positive – Questions).

- **Everybody** goes to the sports center on Thursday night.
- You can buy **everything** you need there!
- What did **everybody** do yesterday?
- Is **everything** OK?

somebody - something

We use something and somebody to talk about **things** or **people in general / places** or **things which we like**, in the positive sentences.

تستخدم في الجمل المثبتة (Positive).

- **Somebody** first took me to the Khan El-Khalili market when I was six.
- I bought **something** there last week.

anybody - anything

We use anything and anybody to talk about **things** or **people in general / places** or **things which we like**, in questions and negative sentences.

تستخدم في الجمل المنفية أو الاستفهامية (Negative – Questions).

- We don't usually meet **anybody** when we go there.
- Don't eat **anything** before you go there.
- Can you see **anybody** in the park?
- Did you find **anything** there you could buy?

✦ nobody - nothing

We use nothing and nobody to talk about **no / many** things or people in general, in the positive sentences.

تستخدم في الجمل المثبتة (Positive).

- I found nobody there to help me.
- There is nothing there I don't like.

Note the following: لاحظ الآتي:

- I don't have anything to do today. = I have nothing to do today.
- There isn't anything in the box. = There is nothing in the box.

لاحظ أن كل التعبيرات السابقة تعامل معاملة المفرد.

- There **is** something wrong with this television set.
- Nobody **knows** what's going to happen.
- Somebody **wants** to see you, dad.
- Everybody here **is** welcomed.
- **Is** there anything I can do?

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Choose the correct answer:

1. I'm hungry. Is there (anything – everything – nothing) to eat?
2. There is (everything – somebody – nobody) at the door. I think it is your friend.
3. Hana is really funny and (nobody – anybody – everybody) likes her.
4. That test was very difficult. Did (somebody – anybody – nobody) do well in it?
5. (Everything – Everybody – Anything) in this shop is made from recycled plastic.
6. There is (nothing – everything – something) on the table for you. It's a present from your grandpa!

7. I know (anybody – anyone – somebody) in secondary school.
8. I always eat (something – everything – everybody) for breakfast.
9. There isn't (something – anything – nothing) in my school bag.
10. (Somebody – Everybody – Nobody) helps me with my homework. I do it with no help.
11. (Nobody – Everybody – Anybody) in my family loves summer vacation. It's fun.
12. There was (nothing – anything – everything) interesting on TV last night.
13. I didn't know (nobody – somebody – anybody) on my first day at school.
14. I love (something – everything – anything) about my town.
15. Somebody (am – is – are) at the door. Can anybody open the door?

2 Complete the dialog with these words. Then listen and check:

anybody – anything – everybody – everything – something

Aya: Look at this new bakery, Mom. Is there ❶ .... you want, Injy?

Injy: Yes, there is, and there isn't ❷ .... inside. Can we quickly buy some cakes before people arrive, Mom?

Mom: No! I bought ❸ .... we need in the market this morning.

Aya: But ❹ .... says the cakes are really good here!

Mom: Not today, girls, but I'll buy you ❺ .... next time we're out shopping.

3 Read and match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. We use no	a) in positive sentences.
2. We use some	b) in negative sentences and questions.
3. We use any	c) to talk about all of the people or things.
4. We use every	d) when there isn't a person or thing.

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. is something - of this fort - There - about the - color - special.
   ▶ ....
2. building - tall - in - this - is old - Nothing.
   ▶ ....
3. at - learns - Everybody - about - the planetarium - the stars.
   ▶ ....
4. Everything - museum - is - at - and important - the - old.
   ▶ ....
5. your - What's - place - favorite?
   ▶ ....
6. favorite - My - is - the - place - sports center.
   ▶ ....
7. are - cakes - These - big - very.
   ▶ ....
8. is - This - a fun - to - visit - place.
   ▶ ....
9. house - My - near - is - beach - the.
   ▶ ....
10. is - There - somebody - the - at - door.
   ▶ ....

5 Complete the text with the correct indefinite pronoun:

Hi, I'm Nesma. I love going to the park on the weekend. I meet my friends there, and we play games. It's a beautiful place, and ❶ ......everything...... in the park is clean. ❷ .... leaves garbage or drops litter. There's always ❸ .... to see or do.
❹ .... in my family loves the park, too. Sometimes my mom and I play with my little sister Dalia, and my dad plays football with my brother Waleed.



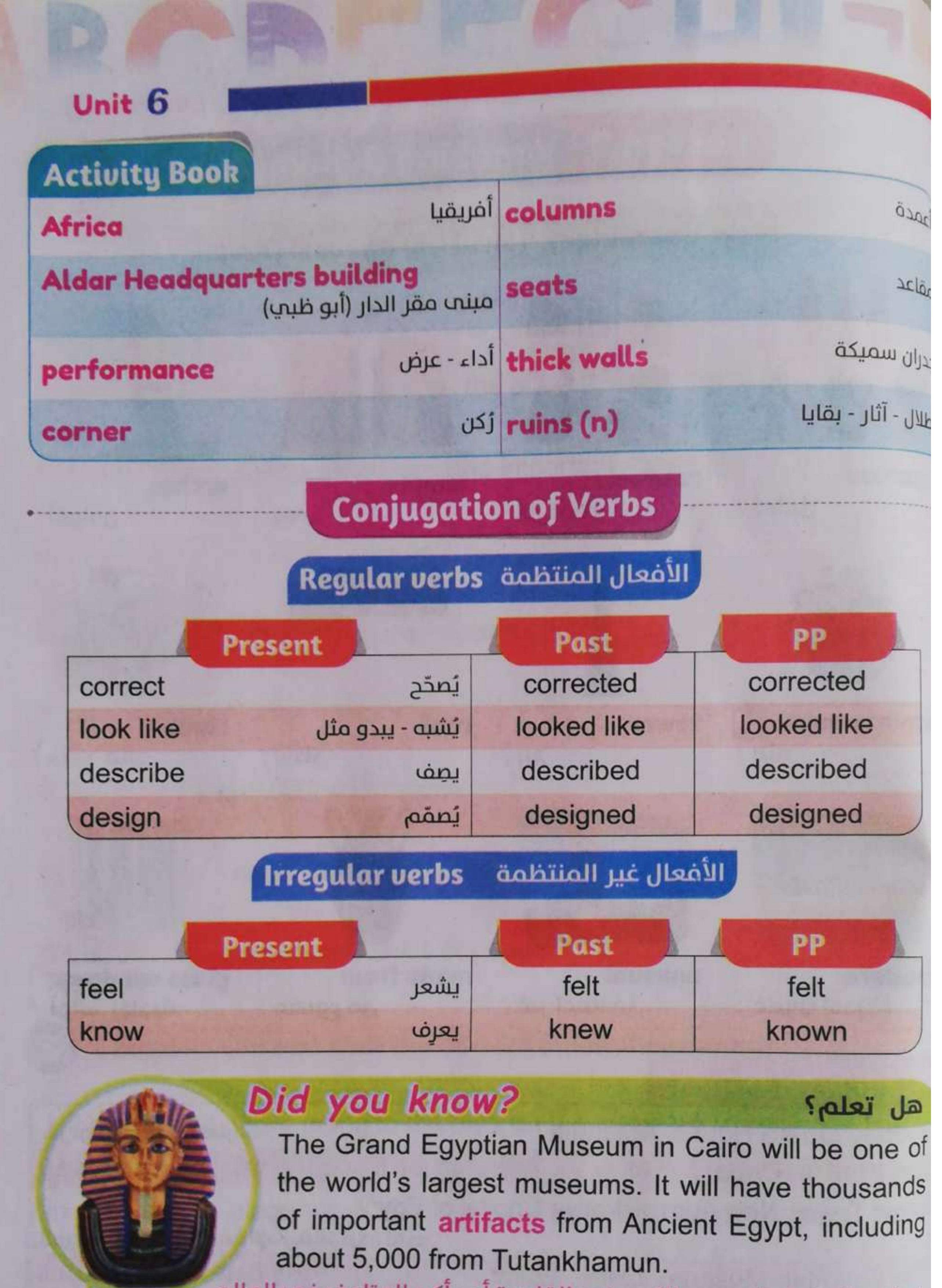
Lesson 3 Amazing Buildings

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

statues تماثيل	artifacts آثار (قِطع أثرية)	temple معبد	arches أقواس
environment بيئة	tower برج	roof سطح	steel حديد صلب
modern عصري (حديث)	unusual غير اعتيادي	made from مصنوع من	glass windows نوافذ زجاجية

Famous Buildings:

Sydney Opera House, Australia	دار أوبرا سيدني، أستراليا
Burj Khalifa, Dubai	برج خليفة، دبي
Iconic Tower, New Administrative Capital of Egypt	البرج الأيقوني، العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة لمصر
The Egyptian Museum, Cairo, Egypt	المتحف المصري، القاهرة، مصر
The Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy	برج بيزا المائل، إيطاليا
The Karnak Temple, Luxor, Egypt	معبد الكرنك، الأقصر، مصر
The Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao, Spain	متحف غوغنهايم، بلباو، إسبانيا



Activity Book

Africa	أفريقيا	**columns**	أعمدة
Aldar Headquarters building	مبنى مقر الدار (أبو ظبي)	**seats**	مقاعد
performance	أداء - عرض	**thick walls**	جدران سميكة
corner	رُكن	**ruins (n)**	أطلال - آثار - بقايا

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
correct	يُصحّح	corrected	corrected
look like	يُشبه - يبدو مثل	looked like	looked like
describe	يصِف	described	described
design	يُصمّم	designed	designed

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
know	يعرِف	knew	known

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

The Grand Egyptian Museum in Cairo will be one of the world's largest museums. It will have thousands of important **artifacts** from Ancient Egypt, including about 5,000 from Tutankhamun.

سيكون المتحف المصري الكبير في القاهرة أحد أكبر المتاحف في العالم.
وسيكون فيه آلاف القطع الأثرية الهامة من مصر القديمة، منها حوالي 5 آلاف قطعة لتوت عنخ آمون.

1. مربع
2. حوائط سميكة
3. حجارة
4. ابراج مستديرة
5. الزوايا
6. حصن
7. مستقيم
8. زجاج
9. حديد
10. حديث - عصري
11. أعمدة
12. مبنى غير نمطي
13. مقاعد
14. مسرحيات
15. أثر
16. تماثيل

The Citadel of Qaitbay قلعة قايتباي



It's a big square ❶ with very thick walls ❷. Almost everything is made of stone ❸, and there are tall round towers ❹ in the corners ❺ of the building.

It's a fort ❻, and it was built to protect the city. Nobody could go in it when the doors were closed!

The Al Dar Headquarters مقر الدار



Nothing is straight ❼ in this building! It is made of glass ❽ and steel ❾. It's modern ❿, so it doesn't have any towers, and there aren't any columns ⓫. It's an unusual building ⓬.



The Roman amphitheater in Alexandria المدرج الروماني بالإسكندرية

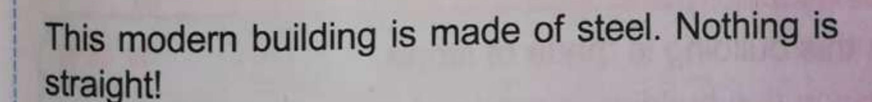


It's a big building made of stone. There are seats ⓭ where everybody used to sit and watch plays ⓮. There are some tall columns. It's a ruin ⓯, but it's a beautiful building.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy برج بيزا المائل، إيطاليا

This building has lots of arches. There's something unusual about this tower!

The Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao, Spain متحف غوغنهايم، بلباو، إسبانيا



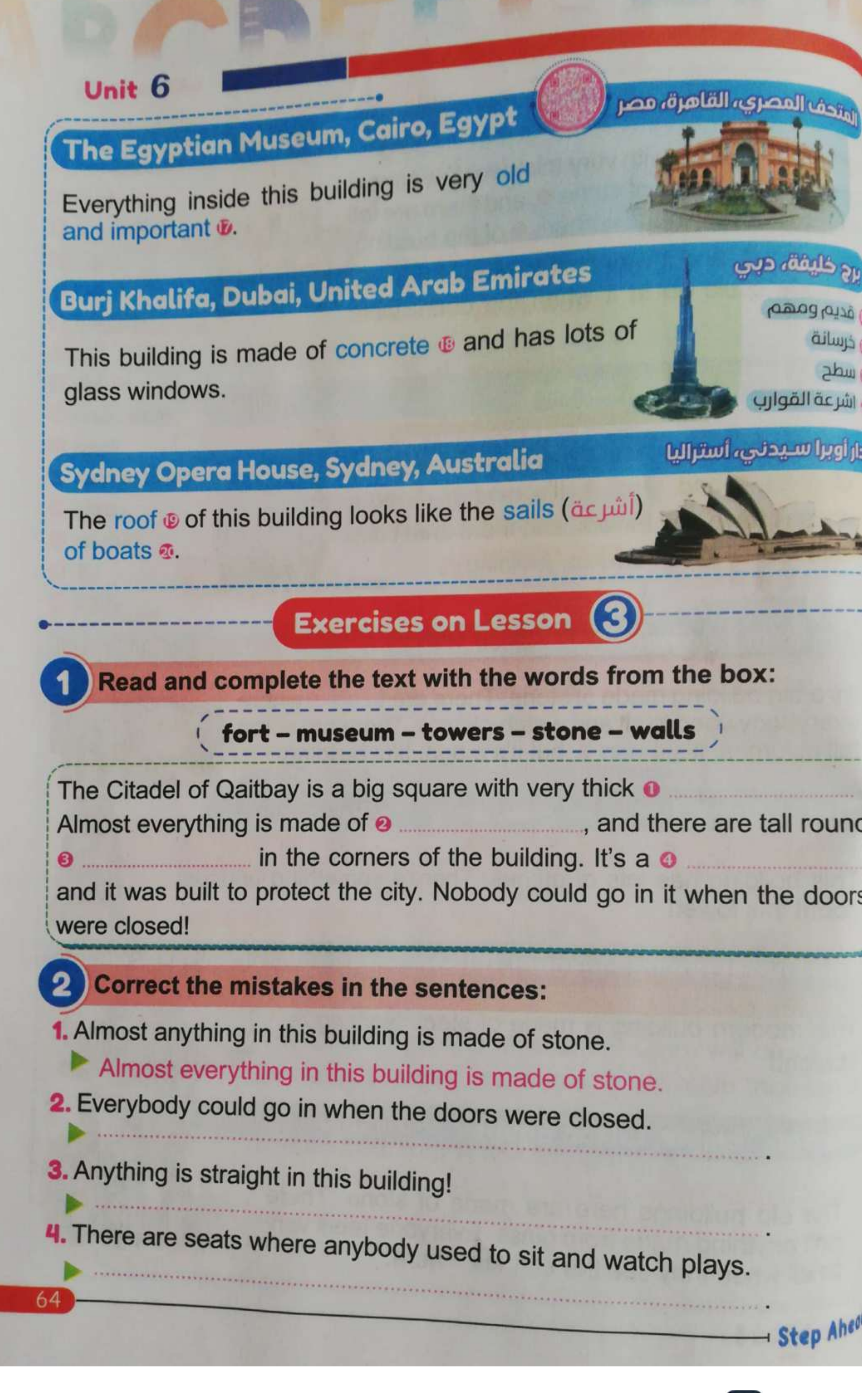


This modern building is made of steel. Nothing is straight!

Karnak Temple, Luxor, Egypt معبد الكرنك، الأقصر، مصر



The old buildings here are made of stone. There isn't anything made from glass. Everyone feels very small when they see the statues ⓰ here.



The Egyptian Museum, Cairo, Egypt

المتحف المصري، القاهرة، مصر

Everything inside this building is very old and important (17).

Burj Khalifa, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

برج خليفة، دبي

This building is made of concrete (18) and has lots of glass windows.

Sydney Opera House, Sydney, Australia

دار أوبرا سيدني، أستراليا

The roof (19) of this building looks like the sails (أشرعة) of boats (20).

(17) قديم ومهم
(18) خرسانة
(19) سطح
(20) أشرعة القوارب

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

fort – museum – towers – stone – walls

The Citadel of Qaitbay is a big square with very thick (1) .... Almost everything is made of (2) ...., and there are tall round (3) .... in the corners of the building. It's a (4) .... and it was built to protect the city. Nobody could go in it when the doors were closed!

2 Correct the mistakes in the sentences:

1. Almost anything in this building is made of stone.
   ▶ Almost everything in this building is made of stone.
2. Everybody could go in when the doors were closed.
   ▶ ....
3. Anything is straight in this building!
   ▶ ....
4. There are seats where anybody used to sit and watch plays.
   ▶ ....

3 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. can - see - you - in - the photo - What?
▶ .... ?
2. Khalifa - Burj - lots of - has - windows - glass.
▶ ....
3. This - has - building - lots - arches - of.
▶ ....
4. designed - He - the building - a boat - to look - like.
▶ ....
5. is - This - building - modern - made of - steel.
▶ ....
6. tower - This - is - unusual.
▶ ....

4 Complete the text with the words from the box:

beautiful - learning - the most - to build - to learn - will be

People around the world love going to museums ❶ .... about the past and to see interesting artifacts. The Grand Egyptian Museum in Giza ❷ .... one of ❸ .... important museums in the world. Architects have used steel and glass ❹ .... a ❺ .... building for Egypt's most important Egyptian artifacts.

5 Write an email to a friend who is visiting your city or village in your notebook:

▶ Ask him what he likes doing, and say what you want to do with him.

From: ....
To: ....
Subject: ....
.... ,
....
....
................,
....



Lesson 4 Why we do things

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

shopping mall مول تجاري	clothes store متجر ملابس	shoe store متجر أحذية	rooftop garde[n] حديقة على السطح
fountain نافورة	movie theater دار سينما	architects مهندسين معماريين	designs (n) تصميمات

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

open (adj)	مفتوح	nature	...يعة
plans	خطط	environment	...ة
outside	في الخارج	great news	...ار رائعة

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
open	يفتح	opened	opened
plant	يزرع	planted	planted
decide	يقرر	decided	decided

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
find	يجد	found	found
build	يبني	built	built
grow	يزرع	grew	grown
keep	يحافظ	kept	kept

The shopping mall المول التجاري

Grandma :Do you like my new house, Nagwa?

Nagwa :Yes, but it's very big! I can't find Dad.

Grandma :He's in the living room!

Nagwa :Oh, yes! What are you doing, Dad?

Dad :I'm looking at these designs for the new shopping mall ❶. I'm meeting the architects ❷ to decide on❸ the plans ❹ tomorrow.

Nagwa :That sounds exciting. What will be in the mall?

Dad :There'll be stores selling everything - clothes stores, shoe stores, and things for the home.

Nagwa :Great, I love shopping! Can I go there to buy some new clothes?

Dad :You can when it's open ❺! It will take about a year to build.

Nagwa :That's a long time. Will there be anything for my friends to do there?

Dad :Yes, there'll also be lots of cafés with tables and chairs outside.

Nagwa :That's nice! Will it be too hot, though?

Dad :No, we're planting lots of plants there to keep people cool. It will look nice, and it will be good for the environment, too.

Nagwa :Yes, lots of new buildings have plants growing in them - or on the roof. People make rooftop gardens ❻ to get more nature into our cities. Is there anything else for my friends?

Dad :Yes, there's a movie theater ❼ there, and a big fountain ❽ to sit next to.

Nagwa :I can't wait to see it, Dad! Everybody will love it.

❶ مول تجاري
❷ مهندسين معماريين
❸ يقرروا
❹ خطط
❺ مفتوح
❻ فوق السطح
❼ دار سينما
❽ نافورة

Grammar Study

to لكي + infinitive

to لكي ▶▶▶ stem verb (المصدر)

- We use (to) to express purpose and to answer the questions beginning with (why):
نستخدم للتعبير عن الغرض وأيضًا نستخدمها للإجابة على السؤال البادئ بـ (Why):

▶ Why do you go to school?
↳ To learn.

▶ I go to bed early to get up early.

▶ She bought a piece of cloth to make a new dress.

Exercises on Lesson 

1 Complete the sentences with words from the box:

to ask - to buy - to help - to make - to meet - to watch

1. Builders use steel and glass .... buildings look modern.
2. I like going to movie theaters .... new movies.
3. People go to shopping malls .... new clothes or .... frienc
4. Designers use plants and fountains .... keep the building co
5. I'm going to phone my cousin .... him to come to our house

2 Read and match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. I'm meeting the architects	a) to get more nature into our cities.
2. Can I go there	b) to keep people cool.
3. We're planting lots of plants there	c) to decide on the plans tomorrow.
4. People make rooftop gardens	d) to buy some new clothes?

3 Read and complete the dialogue with the words from the box:

1. Who is Dad meeting tomorrow?
▶ ....

2. What stores will be in the mall?
▶ ....
3. When will the new mall open?
▶ ....
4. What other things will be in the mall?
▶ ....

4 Read the text. Circle T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences:

Hi Talia. I've got some great news! We will soon have a new shopping mall in our city and I'm very excited! We need a new shopping mall.
The shopping mall will have something for everybody! There'll be different stores where you can buy everything you want. We can meet there to go shopping. There'll be restaurants and cafés, too. So, it'll be a fun place to eat I hope my mom and dad take us there to have lunch. And there'll also be a movie theater. I can't wait to go.
It'll be a great place to meet friends. Would you like to meet me there?
It'll be a nice place to visit because there's going to be an amazing rooftop garden! There will be lots of trees and plants inside. The plants will make it cool, so I think lots of people will want to go there to sit and relax. I think it will be beautiful, too. I can't wait for the new shopping mall to open!

1. There will soon be a new swimming pool in the city. T/(F)
▶ There will soon be a new shopping mall in the city.
2. The mall will have lots of different stores. T/ F
▶ ....
3. There won't be any places where people can go to have something to eat. T/ F
▶ ....
4. Some people will go there to watch a movie. T/ F
▶ ....
5. There will be trees and plants inside. T/ F
▶ ....
6. The mall will be hot inside. T/ F
▶ ....

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box:

go - have - look - make - meet - sit

1. People will visit the shopping mall .... to go .... shopping.
2. Rania wants to go to the mall .... her friend.

3. We'll go to the restaurant .... some food.
4. Mom goes to the cafe .... and relax.
5. They've planted lots of trees and plants .... the building cool.
6. People will go up to the rooftop garden .... at the view.

6 Read and match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. In the future, architects will design houses to	a) learn about the past.
2. We visited the ancient ruins to	b) protect the city of Alexandria.
3. Builders use stone, glass, and steel to	c) be cool in hot temperatures.
4. People should plant more trees in cities to	d) see the harbor and the Bibliotheca Alexandrina.
5. The Citadel of Qaitbay was built to	e) make modern buildings.
6. We're visiting Alexandria to	f) keep the streets cool.

7 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. you - Do - like - new - my - house?
▶ .... ?
2. am - I - looking - the - at - designs.
▶ ....
3. I - Can - buy - new - some - clothes?
▶ .... ?
4. are - Plants - for - good - environment - the.
▶ ....
5. People - make - to - gardens - rooftop - love.
▶ ....
6. is - Who - Dad - tomorrow - meeting?
▶ .... ?
7. will - When - the - mall - new - open?
▶ .... ?
8. going - I'm - to - my - phone - cousin.
▶ ....
9. do - Why - people - the - go - beach - to?
▶ .... ?
10. My - malls - mom - shopping - loves.
▶ ....



Lesson 5 A visit to the desert

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس




desert صحراء



lake بحيرة



oasis واحة



fossils حفريات



date palms نخيل البلح



sand dunes كثبان رملية



bushes شجيرات



path مسار - طريق



curved منحني



straight lines خطوط مستقيمة



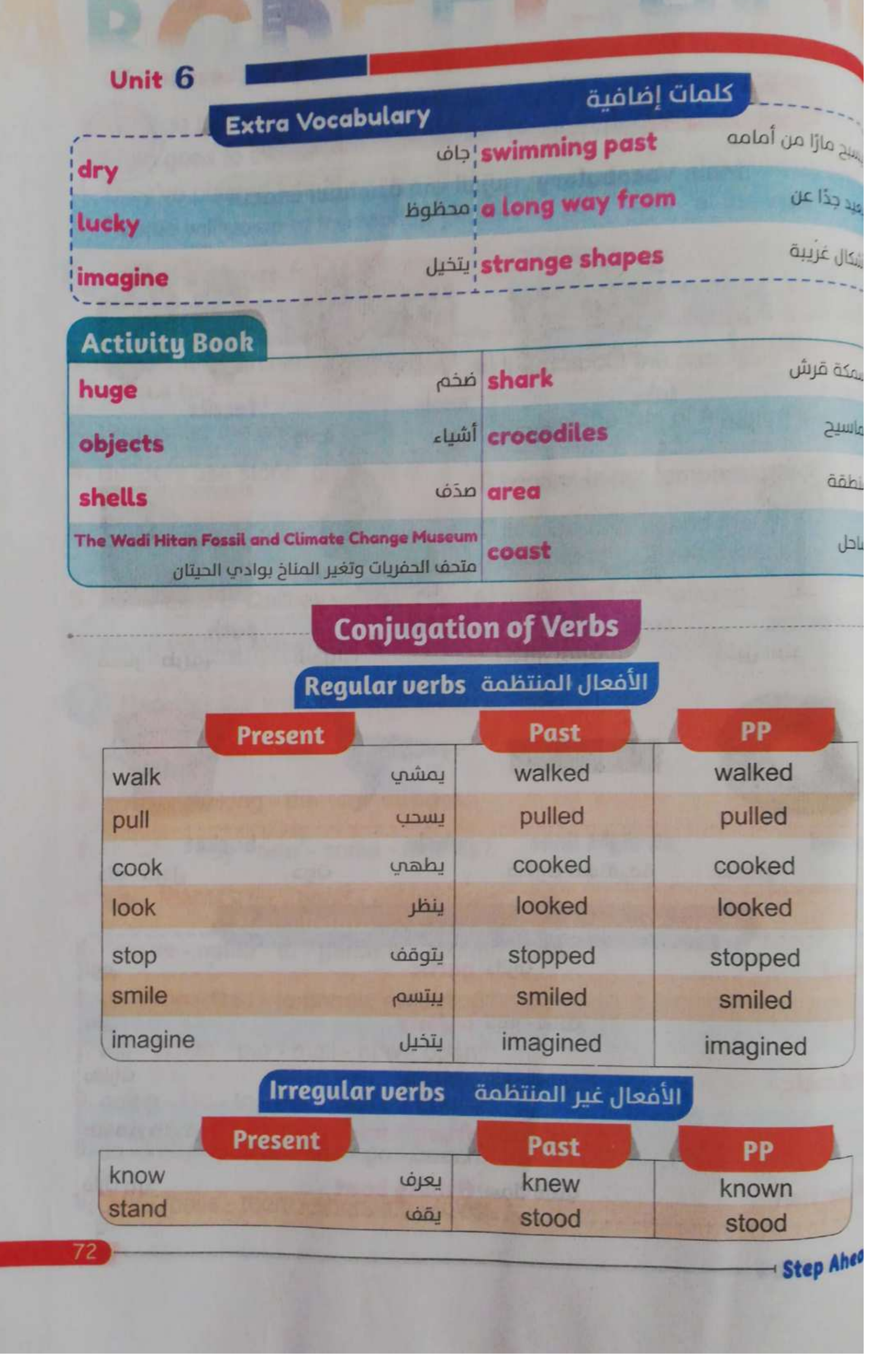
whale حوت



bucket دِلو - جردل

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

round	دائري	garlic	ثوم
bright	لامع - ساطع	onions	بصل
fantastic	رائع - خيالي	spices	بهارات
green grass	عُشب أخضر	fresh tomatoes	طماطم طازجة
silver fish	سمك فضي	fishing boat	قارب صيد



Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

dry	جاف	swimming past	سبح مارًا من أمامه
lucky	محظوظ	a long way from	عيد جدًا عن
imagine	يتخيل	strange shapes	شكال غريبة

Activity Book

huge	ضخم	shark	سمكة قرش
objects	أشياء	crocodiles	ماسيح
shells	صدَف	area	منطقة
The Wadi Hitan Fossil and Climate Change Museum	متحف الحفريات وتغير المناخ بوادي الحيتان	coast	ساحل

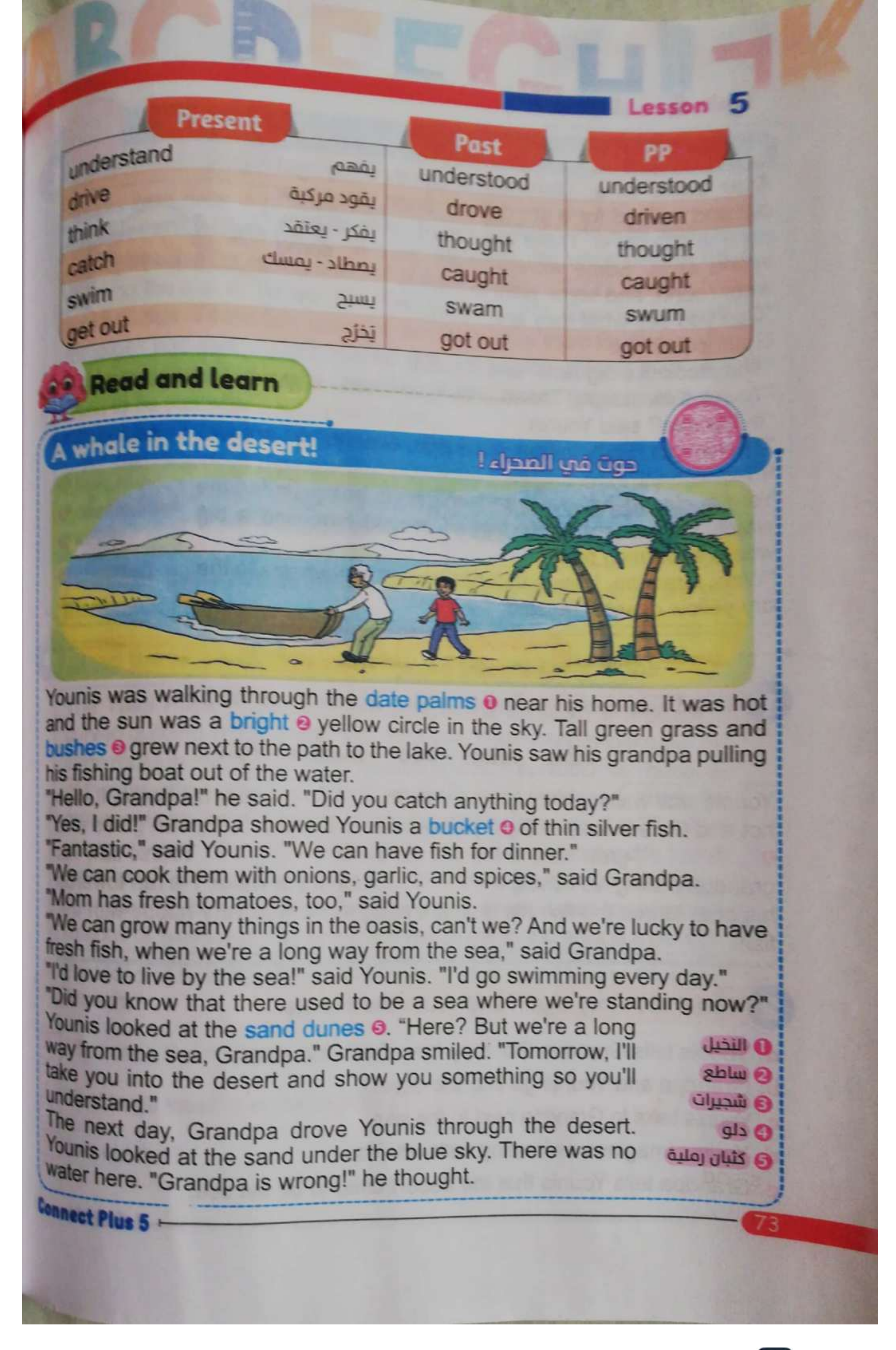
Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
walk	يمشي	walked	walked
pull	يسحب	pulled	pulled
cook	يطهي	cooked	cooked
look	ينظر	looked	looked
stop	يتوقف	stopped	stopped
smile	يبتسم	smiled	smiled
imagine	يتخيل	imagined	imagined

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
know	يعرف	knew	known
stand	يقف	stood	stood



Present		Past	PP
understand	يفهم	understood	understood
drive	يقود مركبة	drove	driven
think	يفكر - يعتقد	thought	thought
catch	يصطاد - يمسك	caught	caught
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
get out	يَخرُج	got out	got out

Read and learn

A whale in the desert!

حوت في الصحراء !

Younis was walking through the date palms ❶ near his home. It was hot and the sun was a bright ❷ yellow circle in the sky. Tall green grass and bushes ❸ grew next to the path to the lake. Younis saw his grandpa pulling his fishing boat out of the water.

"Hello, Grandpa!" he said. "Did you catch anything today?"

"Yes, I did!" Grandpa showed Younis a bucket ❹ of thin silver fish.

"Fantastic," said Younis. "We can have fish for dinner."

"We can cook them with onions, garlic, and spices," said Grandpa.

"Mom has fresh tomatoes, too," said Younis.

"We can grow many things in the oasis, can't we? And we're lucky to have fresh fish, when we're a long way from the sea," said Grandpa.

"I'd love to live by the sea!" said Younis. "I'd go swimming every day."

"Did you know that there used to be a sea where we're standing now?"

Younis looked at the sand dunes ❺. "Here? But we're a long way from the sea, Grandpa." Grandpa smiled. "Tomorrow, I'll take you into the desert and show you something so you'll understand."

The next day, Grandpa drove Younis through the desert. Younis looked at the sand under the blue sky. There was no water here. "Grandpa is wrong!" he thought.

❶ النخيل
❷ ساطع
❸ شجيرات
❹ دلو
❺ كثبان رملية

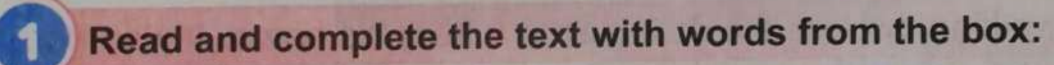
A whale in the desert! حوت في الصحراء !

After some time, Grandpa stopped. They got out and walked for a short time. Soon, they saw strange shapes ❻. There were hard white shapes in the sand. Some were straight lines ❼, some were round, and some were curved ❽.
"Can you see what they are, Younis?" Grandpa asked.
"They look like big fish!" said Younis.
"You're almost right. These are whale fossils ❾. Where do whales live?"
"In the sea!" said Younis.
"That's right. Forty million years ago, everything here was sea. Imagine that!"
Younis closed his eyes and imagined being under the water. He thought about fish all around him, and a big whale swimming past.
"Wow, Grandpa. I never thought I would see whales in the dry yellow desert!" he said.

❻ أشكال غريبة
❼ خطوط مستقيمة
❽ منحنى
❾ حفريات حوت

Exercises on Lesson 5





1 Read and complete the text with words from the box:

lake – palms – boat – bushes – fish

Younis was walking through the date ❶ .... near his home. It was hot and the sun was a bright yellow circle in the sky. Tall green grass and ❷ .... grew next to the path to the ❸ .... Younis saw his grandpa pulling his fishing ❹ .... out of the water. He ran towards his boat to see the fish his grandpa caught. He was very happy with the fish.

2 Read the story again and order the events:

a. Younis tells Grandpa that they have fresh tomatoes.
b. Grandpa and Younis go into the desert.
c. Younis talks to Grandpa next to the lake.
d. Younis imagines swimming with whales.
e. Grandpa tells Younis that the desert used to be the sea.

3 Read the story again circle the correct words:

Younis lived near ❶ (a park – an oasis) in Fayoum. He was walking through the cool date palms near his home one day when he saw his grandpa pulling his fishing boat out of the ❷ (lake – harbor). It was a hot day and the sun in the sky was ❸ (bright – brown). Grandpa showed him a bucket of fresh fish. Grandpa wanted to cook them for dinner with tomatoes and garlic. Younis looked at the clear blue water in the lake. "I'd love to live by the sea," he said. Grandpa told Younis that there used to be sea where the oasis is now.
"Tomorrow, I'll take you ❹ (to the coast – into the desert) and I'll show you," said Grandpa. The next day, they drove through the hot dry desert past tall sand dunes. When they got out of the car, Younis saw some ❺ (large white – small black) shapes. They looked like rocks. They were huge ancient ❻ (shells – whale fossils). ❼ (Forty million – Four million) years ago, this area was the sea and that's why these objects are still there.

4 Read the text and answer the questions: Activity Book

The Wadi Hitan Fossil and Climate Change Museum is a beautiful curved building in the desert near Fayoum. The museum looks like the large rocks in the desert. The museum was built in Wadi Hitan because of the amazing whale fossils that people found in the desert. Inside the museum is the largest complete whale fossil in the world. It is 37 million years old and 18 meters long. There are shark and crocodile fossils here, too. People come here to find out about a big change in the area. This area used to be the sea. Whales and sharks used to swim here millions of years ago, but now the water is gone, the area is a desert.

1. What kind of building is the Wadi Hitan Fossil and Climate Change Museum?
▶ ....
2. What does the museum look like?
▶ ....
3. What huge fossil is in the museum?
▶ ....
4. How old is it?
▶ ....

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. sun - The - was - bright - the sky - in.
▶ ....
2. grass - green - Tall - grew - the lake - next to.
▶ ....
3. Grandpa - the water - his - pulled - fishing boat - out of.
▶ ....
4. We - have - can - dinner - for - fish.
▶ ....
5. can grow - We - things - many - the oasis - in.
▶ ....
6. love - to live - the - by - sea - I'd.
▶ ....
7. looked - Younis - at - sand - the - dunes.
▶ ....
8. Younis - drove - through - Grandpa - desert - the.
▶ ....
9. imagined - being - Younis - under - water - the.
▶ ....
10. What - see - do - in - you - the desert?
▶ .... ?

6 Read the story again and answer the questions:

1. What are Younis and his grandfather having for dinner?
▶ ....
2. What plants can you find in the story?
▶ ....
3. What does Grandpa say the oasis used to be?
▶ ....
4. Why does Younis think Grandpa is wrong?
▶ ....
5. What do they see in the desert?
▶ ....



Lesson 6 Writing a description

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



description
وصف



school competition
مسابقة مدرسية



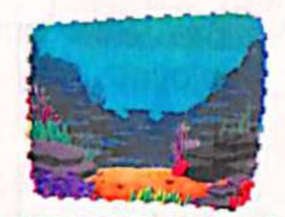
prizes
جوائز



on vacation
في عُطلة



Ras Muhammed National Park
محمية رأس محمد



sea plants
نباتات البحر



snorkeling
الغوص قريبًا من سطح الماء



snorkel
أنبوبة التنفس للغطس



masks
أقنعة



boat trip
رحلة بالقارب



felt sick
شعر بالتعب



competition entry
اشتراك في مسابقة

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

clean warm water	ماء دافئ نظيف	**national park**	حديقة وطنية - محمية طبيعية
bright colorful fish	أسماك ملونة زاهية	**around us**	حَولنا
photos	صور	**features**	خصائص - سمات
knee	رُكبة	**mistakes**	أخطاء

Activity Book

fruit	فاكهة	old truck	احنة قديمة
yogurt	زبادي	figs	
honey	عسل	Sayadeya	لة سمك صيادية
dessert	تحلية - الحلو بعد الأكل	fishing boat	رب صيد

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
enjoy	يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	enjoyed
breathe	يتنفس	breathed	breathed
try	يحاول	tried	tried

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
see	يرى	saw	seen

School Competition مسابقة مدرسية

We went to Sharm El-Sheikh on vacation ❶. It was a lot of fun! On the last day, we got a boat to visit Ras Muhammed National Park ❷. I liked the boat trip, but my little brother Adam felt sick. He had to sit on Mom's knee! When we got to the national park, we tried snorkeling ❸. It was amazing! We wore masks ❹ over our faces and used a snorkel ❺ to breathe under water.

❶ في إجازة
❷ محمية رأس محمد
❸ الغوص قريبًا من سطح الماء
❹ أقنعة
❺ خرطوم التنفس

School Competition



We loved swimming in the clear warm water. We saw bright colorful fish swimming quickly around us, and some beautiful tall sea plants, too.
Amira, aged 11

How to make a description:

كيف تُقدِم وصفًا

When you write a description, think about what you saw, what you did, and how you felt. Always use adjectives, adverbs and exclamation points to make your writing more interesting. Using a photo or a picture is very important. When you have finished, check your work carefully. Can you improve anything?

عندما تُقدِم وصفًا، فكر في الذي رأيته، وما قمت به، وما كان شعورك حينئذ. لكي تجعل كتابتك أكثر تشويقًا وامتاعًا؛ استخدم دائمًا صفات لتصف بها الأسماء وظروف لتصف بها الأفعال وأيضًا علامات تعجب. استخدامك لصورة عن الموضوع الذي تتحدث عنه مهم جدًا. عندما تنتهي، راجع كل ما كتبت بعناية. هل بإمكانك تعديل أو تحسين أيٍ مما كتبته؟



Exercises on Lesson 6

1 Read and complete the dialogue with words from the box:

description – National Park – bright – vacation – snorkeling

Manal: Hi Amira. Where were you last month?
Amira: Hi Manal. We went to Sharm El-Sheikh on ....
Manal: Did you enjoy your time there?
Amira: Oh, yes. It was a lot of fun!
Manal: Did you visit Ras Muhammed .... ?
Amira: Of course. On the last day, we got a boat to visit Ras Muhammed National Park.
Manal: Did you try .... ?
Amira: Yes. It was amazing! We wore masks over our faces and used a snorkel to breathe under water.
Manal: What did you see under water?
Amira: We saw .... colorful fish swimming quickly around us, and some beautiful tall sea plants, too!

2 Read the text and answer the questions:

Hi! My name is Talia. It was the first day of my vacation. I felt so happy a excited! Everybody got up early and we ate fruit and yogurt with hon for breakfast. Then we walked to the harbor in Hurghada and looked the pretty blue fishing boats. I saw a man in an old truck. He was sell ice to the men in the fishing boats. After that, we quickly walked to fish market because it was getting late. Mom wanted to buy some fre fish to cook for dinner.
It was a colorful market and people were talking loudly. It was ve exciting! We bought four big gray fish and some fresh figs. I really lo figs! They're my favorite fruit. Then we went back to Grandma's hou where we were staying. In the evening, I helped Mom make Sayade for dinner with the fish from the market. And then we had figs and i cream for dessert. It's my favorite! It was a great day!

1. Why did Talia feel excited and happy?
 ▶ ....
2. What did they look at in the harbor?
 ▶ ....
3. What were the people at the market doing?
 ▶ ....
4. What food did they buy at the market?
 ▶ ....
5. What did Talia do in the evening?
 ▶ ....
6. What kind of day did Talia have?
 ▶ ....

3 Rewrite these sentences correctly. Check adverbs, adjectives and punctuation to find one mistake in each sentence:

1. Tareks mom gave him a new red shirt.
 ▶ Tarek's mom gave him a new red shirt.
2. I quick ran home after school.
 ▶ ....
3. It was really amazing?
 ▶ ....

4. The planetarium is a big building
▶ ....

5. Amira and Laila walked home slow.
▶ ....

6. We saw bright colorful fish swimming quick around us.
▶ ....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. in - did - the water - What - they - see?
▶ .... ?

2. masks - We - our - wore - faces - over.
▶ ....

3. beautiful - tall - sea - We - plants - saw.
▶ ....

5 Read again and answer the questions:

1. Where did Amira go on vacation?
▶ ....

2. What do you think a national park is?
▶ ....

3. Did everyone enjoy the boat trip? Why?
▶ ....

4. Why did they use a mask and snorkel?
▶ ....

4 Write a competition entry about 'A visit to a market' with your own ideas:

" A visit to a market "

Remember to:

- *say where you were and what you did.*
- *use informal language and a mix of punctuation.*
- *use adverbs to describe things.*
- *use different adjectives.*

....

....

....


Unit 6
Lesson 7 Story
Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس
railway
سكة حديد
station
محطة
street lights
أضواء الشوارع
expensive
غالٍ
dark
مُظلم
another country
دولة أخرى
countryside
الريف
fields
حقول
frightened
خائف
surprised
مندهش
glad
مسرور
loudly
بصوتٍ عالٍ
flag
عَلَم
sweater
بلوفر
hit
يصدم
wave
يُلوح
82
Step Ahead

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

England	إنجلترا	sunny	مشمس
driver	سائق	windy	عاصف
fox	ثعلب	noise	ضوضاء

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

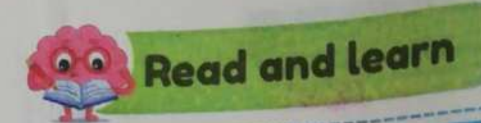
Present		Past	PP
visit	يزور	visited	visited
pass	يمُر	passed	passed
ask	يسأل	asked	asked
wave	يُلوح بيده	waved	waved
move	يتحرك	moved	moved
arrive	يَصِل	arrived	arrived
surprise	يُفاجئ	surprised	surprised

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
leave	يترك - يغادر	left	left
say	يقول	said	said
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hit	يصدم	hit	hit
run	يجري	ran	run
fall	يسقط	fell	fallen

Vocabulary Study

loudly	: with a lot of noise
wave	: move your hand, or something in your hand, up and down
glad	: happy about something
frightened	: feeling afraid because you think something bad will happen
hit	: go into something quickly or hard
surprised	: the feeling you have when you do not expect something



Read and learn

The Railway Children, by E. Nesbit

Roberta, Phyllis, and Peter lived in a large house in London, England. One day, their father had to leave them to work in another country ❶.

"This house is too expensive for us. While Father is away ❷, we must leave London and move to a smaller house in the countryside ❸," said their mother.

Their new house was near a railway ❹. They arrived in the night and walked to the house from the station.

"Why is it so dark?" said Roberta. At night in London, there were always lots of bright colorful lights.

"There are no street lights ❺ in the countryside," said their mother.

"And why is it so quiet?" asked Peter. In London, everybody walked quickly and talked loudly ❻.

"There are not many people in the countryside," said their mother.

That night, the children did not sleep. It was quiet, but they could hear animals calling in the night.

"I'm frightened ❼," said Phyllis. "I don't like it here."

Everything looked very different in the morning. The house was small, but its rooms were sunny, and from their bedroom window, they could see beautiful green trees and fields. Every day, trains passed up and down the railway near their house. The children loved watching the trains. When they waved ❽ to t[...] people on the train, they usu[...] waved back to them.

One day, the children were walking near the railway. It was a very windy ❾ day and Peter was very surprised ❿ when he saw a big old tree. It was moving!

"Look!" he said. "The tree is falling on to the railway!"

"What can we do?" said Phyllis. "A train will hit ⓫ it!"

"A train will be here soon," said Roberta. "Peter, y[...] sweater is red. Take it off." "Wh[...] he asked.

"We can make a flag with it. A r[...] flag means stop!"

They ran back along the railwa[...] a hill ⓬. When the train came, th[...] waved the sweater to stop it!



The Railway Children, by E. Nesbit

The train was very fast, but the driver saw the red sweater and quickly stopped the train before it hit the tree.

"Thank you, children!" the driver said. "You helped everybody on this train. You did the right thing!"

That night, they heard animals calling again in the dark.

"Are you still frightened of the countryside, Phyllis?" her mother asked.

"No, I know it is just a fox," said Phyllis.

"I didn't know what it was when we first arrived here."

"I like living here," said Peter.

"I'll be glad when we go back to London," said Roberta, "but I understand life in the countryside now. It's a good place to live."

glad: مسرور



Exercises on Lesson 

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words:

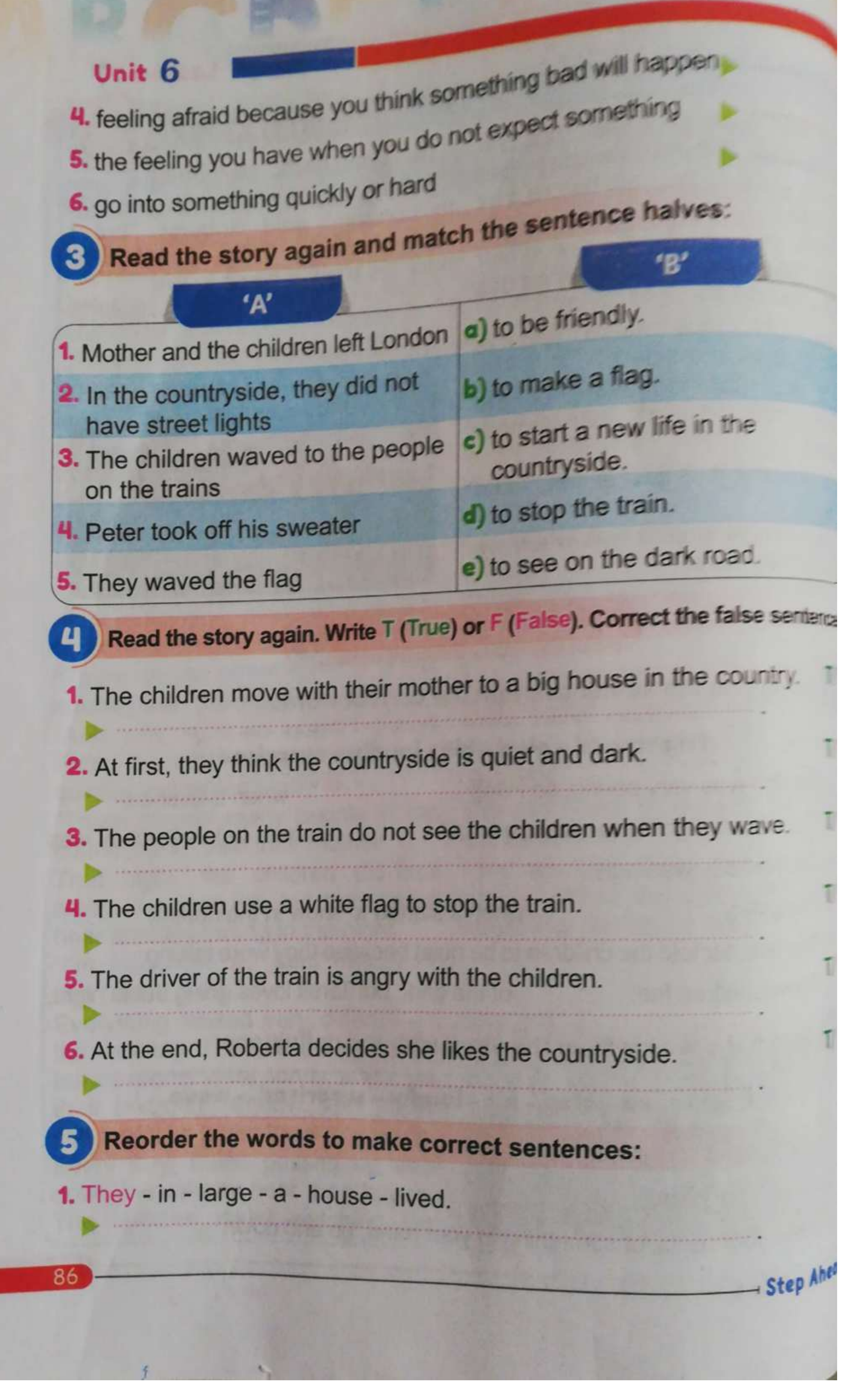
frightened - glad - hit - loudly - surprised

1. The film was very boring, so I was .... when it finished!
2. The car was going too fast and .... a tree, but everybody was OK. Nobody was hurt.
3. I was very .... when it started to snow in the desert!
4. The teacher told the children to be quiet because they were talking ....
5. Some children feel .... of the dark, but Tarek loves going out at night.

2 Match the words from the story with the definitions:

frightened - glad - hit - loudly - surprised - wave

1. happy about something ▶ ....
2. with a lot of noise ▶ ....
3. move your hand, or something in your hand, up and down ▶ ....



4. feeling afraid because you think something bad will happen ▶
5. the feeling you have when you do not expect something ▶
6. go into something quickly or hard ▶

3 Read the story again and match the sentence halves:

'A'	'B'
1. Mother and the children left London	a) to be friendly.
2. In the countryside, they did not have street lights	b) to make a flag.
3. The children waved to the people on the trains	c) to start a new life in the countryside.
4. Peter took off his sweater	d) to stop the train.
5. They waved the flag	e) to see on the dark road.

4 Read the story again. Write T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences

1. The children move with their mother to a big house in the country.
▶ ....
2. At first, they think the countryside is quiet and dark.
▶ ....
3. The people on the train do not see the children when they wave.
▶ ....
4. The children use a white flag to stop the train.
▶ ....
5. The driver of the train is angry with the children.
▶ ....
6. At the end, Roberta decides she likes the countryside.
▶ ....

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. They - in - large - a - house - lived.
▶ ....

2. moved to - We - house - a smaller - England - in.

▶ ....

3. children - The - loved - the - watching - trains.

▶ ....

4. ran - They - back - the - along - railway.

▶ ....

6 Number the events of the story in the correct order:

a) Mother and the children take a train to their new home. ☐

b) The children watch trains passing up and down a railway line. ☐

c) Roberta decides she likes the countryside. ☐

d) Phyllis feels frightened because she can hear animals. ☐

e) The children's father goes to work in another country. ☐

f) The driver stops the train and thanks the children. ☐

g) A tree falls on the railway line on a windy day. ☐

h) The children make a flag to stop the train. ☐

7 Read the story again and Answer the questions:

1. Why is Phyllis frightened when they move to the countryside?

▶ ....

2. Why do the children need to stop the train?

▶ ....

3. How do they stop the train?

▶ ....

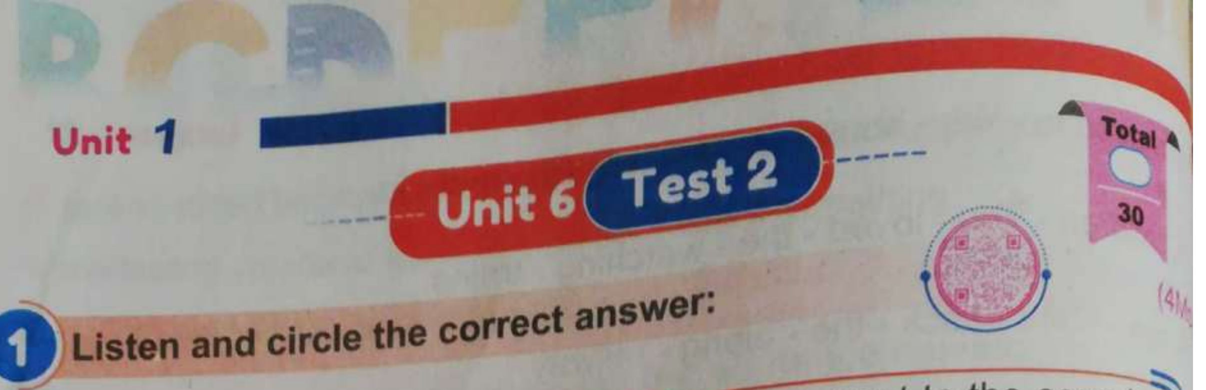
4. What is different about London and where they move to?

▶ ....

5. Why do you think the children decide they like the countryside at the end?

▶ ....

6. If you were the children, would you prefer to live in the city or the countryside? Why? ▶ ....



1 Listen and circle the correct answer:

(4M)

When Nesma was in Alexandria last June, she went to the aquarium. She really liked seeing the colorful fish and sea animals in the aquarium. It isn't very big, but there are lots of different things to see there. She learned a lot about fish in the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, as well as fish which live in the Nile.

1. Nesma was in Alexandria last (May – June – July – August).
2. Nesma went to the (citadel – museum – library – aquarium).
3. She liked seeing (sea – forest – jungle – desert) animals.
4. She learned a lot about fish in the Mediterranean (Nile - Pole - Lake - Sea)



2 Listen and answer the questions:

(2M)

The Karnak Temple in Luxor is a very important monument, not only in Egypt but also the whole world. The old buildings there are made of stone. There isn't anything made from glass. Everyone feels very small when they see the statues there.

1. Where is the Karnak Temple?

▶ ....

2. What are the old building made of?

▶ ....

ملحوظة هامة: عند إجابة سؤال الاستماع يجب على الطفل قراءة الأسئلة جميعها جيدًا قبل الاستماع ثم يقوم بالإجابة أثناء سماع النص.
☆ يقوم المُعلم أو ولي الأمر بمسح الكود الموجود للاستماع إلى نص الاستماع أو يقوم المُعلم أو ولي الأمر بالجلوس مقابل الطفل وقراءة النص له ويقوم الطفل بالإجابة أثناء الاستماع.



3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (4Ms)

environment – stores – movie theater – fountain – architects

Nagwa : What are you doing, Dad?

Dad : I'm looking at these designs for the new shopping mall. I'm meeting the .... to decide on the plans tomorrow.

Nagwa : That sounds exciting. What will be in the mall?

Dad : There'll be .... selling everything - clothes stores, shoe stores, and things for the home.

Nagwa : That's nice! Will it be too hot, though?

Dad : No, we're planting lots of plants there to keep people cool. It will look nice, and it will be good for the .... , too.

Nagwa : Yes, lots of new buildings have plants growing in them - or on the roof. People make rooftop gardens to get more nature into our cities. Is there anything else for my friends?

Dad : Yes, there's a .... there, and a big fountain to sit next to.

Nagwa : I can't wait to see it, Dad! Everybody will love it.

4 Read the following text and then answer the questions below: (4Ms)

El Fayoum is a town near the desert. It is in a big oasis. We can go there by car, by bus or by train. There are many fields with canals and farmers grow many things there. North of the town there is a big lake. It's the Lake Qarun. The town is famous for its big waterwheels. Many people like to visit El Fayoum on holidays

A Choose the correct answer:

1. El Fayoum is near the (fields – lakes – desert – frosts).
2. The town is famous for its big (oasis – rivers – waterwheels – deserts).

B Answer these questions:

3. How do people go to El Fayoum? ▶ ....
4. Where's the Lake Qarun? ▶ ....



The Reader — The Bedouin Tribes of the Desert

5 A- Read and write T (True) or F (False): (3M)

1. Bedouins move to different places at different times of year because of their jobs. ( )
2. Bedouin people have learned how to live in a cold place. ( )
3. Bedouins are very hospitable people. ( )
4. Goat meat is made in a pot with vegetables. ( )

B Complete the following sentences:

5. Bedouin know how and where to dig ....
6. The Bedouin .... are the oldest group of people in the deserts of North Africa and the Middle East.

6 Choose the correct answer: (4M)

1. I can't see (something – nothing – anything – everything) in the fridge to ea
2. Builders use steel and glass to (makes – made – make – makin buildings look modern.
3. Is (everybody – somebody - nobody - someone) ready to go out?
4. There is (everything - anything - something - nothing) to do that night. It better to go to bed.

7 Order the words to make a correct sentence: (2M)

1. went - We - on - boat - trip - a. ▶ ....
2. in - they - the planetarium - What - see - did? ▶ ....

8 Write an email to your American friend Jack: (4M)

Tell him about the famous places and the monuments in your countr Egypt. Tell him why tourists come to visit Egypt. Your email address i Fady@school.com. Your friend's email is Jack@gmail.com.

From: ....
To: ....
Subject: ....
..........,
....
....
.................,
....

Theme (4)
n a responsible person



Unit 7

Good advice
النصيحة الجيدة

In this unit I will ....

- learn words for talking about sleep.
- understand a story about the moon.
- give advice about how to sleep well.
- learn about the best times to do things.
- do a healthy habits quiz.
- use *if* to give advice.
- understand the tides and how they can affect us.
- learn about how to be careful in hot weather.
- write an information leaflet about how to stay cool and safe.
- understand a story about King Canute and the tides.

Objectives

Vocabulary	- **Words related to sleep:** body clock, bright, darkness, full moon, moonlight, sleepy, wide awake **Words related to tides:** Earth, gravity, high/low tides, moon **Words from stories:** bottom, disobey, edge, fair, intelligent, main effect, obey, officer, shout, throne
Language	- If you don't sleep well, you feel bad during the day. - When you go to bed, you shouldn't have your electronic devices with you. - It's too early to go in the water. - I wasn't patient enough to listen to your advice.
Reading	- A story about a child who cannot sleep; a health quiz; a play about safety in the swimming pool; a story about a family rescued from a high tide; the story of King Canute
Writing	- Writing advice; organizing and writing a leaflet using *so* that to give a reason and explanation for something
Speaking	- Talking about sleep; giving advice and discussing healthy habits; acting a play; giving reasons for something
Listening	- A discussion about the best times of day to do things; a play
Life skills	- **Problem solving:** writing safety leaflets - **Science appreciation:** understanding the tides
Values	- **Curiosity** - **Appreciation of science**
Issues and challenges	- **Environmental responsibility** - **Preventative health**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Science:** how the moon affects the tides



Lesson 1 Sleep

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

sleepy يشعر بالنعاس	**wide awake** متيقظ تمامًا	**body clock** الساعة البيولوجية للجسم	**full moon** قمر مكتمل (بدر)
moonlight ضوء القمر	**darkness** الظلام	**around the earth** حول الأرض	**gravity** جاذبية
day time النهار	**unusual time** وقت غير معتاد	**curtain** ستارة	**by the sea** بالقرب من البحر

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

mainly	في الأساس	**tonight**	ليلة
half moon	نصف قمر	**went to bed**	ذهب للنوم
side of the moon	جانب القمر	**within ten minutes**	في غضون عشر دقائق
beautiful	جميلة	**No problem.**	لا يوجد مشكلة.
tired	مرهَق	**going fishing**	ذهب للصيد
interesting	مثير للإعجاب - شيق	**go past**	مر من أمام
thick	سميك	**outside**	في الخارج

Vocabulary Study

full moon	:	the time of the month when we can see all of one side of the moon
moonlight	:	the light from the moon
body clock	:	something in your body that tells you when to sleep, wake up, and eat
darkness	:	when there is no light
bright	:	with a lot of light
be wide awake	:	feel like you can't or don't want to sleep
be sleepy	:	feel like you need to go to bed and sleep



Did you know? هل تعلم؟

We spend around one-third of our lives sleeping.

نحن نقضي حوالي ثلث عمرنا نائمين.



Read and learn



Marwan and the moon مروان والقمر

Marwan lives by the sea ❶. One evening, he went to bed at the usual time, but he could not sleep. He heard his mom go past his bedroom door and said, "Mom, I can't sleep! I'm wide awake ❷! I'm not sleepy ❸ at all!"
Mom came in his room and looked outside the window.
"I know why you can't sleep," she said. "We have a full moon ❹ tonight. Look." Marwan got out of bed and looked at the moon. "It's very beautiful, isn't it?" he said. Mom said, "It is. Look how the moonlight ❺ shines on the sea."
"But Mom," said Marwan, "why does the full moon stop me sleeping?"
"Well," said Mom, "it takes about 28 days for the moon to go around the Earth. When there is a full moon, we can see all of one side of the moon lit by the sun ❻. Some people think that a full moon changes our body clocks ❼. The moon's gravity ❽ could affect our sleep ❾, too."

❶ قريبًا من البحر
❷ متيقظ تماما
❸ لا يشعر بالنعاس
❹ قمر مكتمل
❺ ضوء القمر
❻ تنيره الشمس
❼ ساعات بيولوجية
❽ جاذبية القمر
❾ تؤثر على نومنا



Marwan and the moon

مروان والقمر

"So, the moon's gravity is stopping me sleeping," said Marwan.
"Yes, but it's mainly (10) because the full moon is very bright, so our body clocks think it's still day time (11)."
"That's very interesting, Mom," said Marwan, "but I need to get up early to help Dad. We're going fishing. I'll be really tired if I can't get to sleep."
"No problem," said Mom, "I'm going to put this thick curtain (12) across the window."
As soon as Mom did this, the room was in darkness (13) and Marwan started to feel sleepy. Within (14) ten minutes, he fell asleep (15) and slept very well until morning.

(10) بشكل آساسي
(11) بالنهار
(12) ستارة سميكة
(13) في ظلام
(14) في غضون
(15) دخل في النوم



Exercises on Lesson 1



1 Read and complete the text with words from the box:

light – clocks – moon – gravity – Earth

The moon takes about 28 days to go around the ❶ .... When there is a full ❷ ...., we can see all of one side of the moon lit by the sun. Some people think that a full moon changes our body ❸ .... The moon's ❹ .... could affect our sleep.

2 Complete a summary of the story with these words:

awake – body clocks – bright – darkness
full – mom – moon – moonlight – sleepy

Marwan couldn't get to sleep. He was wide ❶ .... He called his ❷ .... to help him sleep. She said his bedroom was too ❸ .... because of the ❹ .... moon. They looked at the ❺ .... on the sea and Mom explained how the full ❻ .... can affect our ❼ .... She closed the curtains and the room was in ❽ .... Marwan started to feel ❾ .... and he was soon asleep.

3 Match the words from the story to the definitions:

'A'	'B'
1. be wide awake	a) feel like you need to go to bed and sleep
2. be sleepy	b) the time of the month when we can see all of on[e] side of the moon
3. a full moon	c) the light from the moon
4. moonlight	d) when there is no light
5. body clock	e) with a lot of light
6. bright	f) feel like you can't or don't want to sleep
7. darkness	g) something in your body that tells you when to s[leep], wake up, and eat

4 Read the story again and answer the questions:

1. Where is Marwan in the story? ▶ ....
2. Who helps him? ▶ ....
3. How can the full moon affect our sleep? ▶ ....
4. What happens to Marwan at the end of the story? ▶ ....
5. What does Mom do to help him to do this? ▶ ....

5 Read the story again and choose the correct word from the box

bright - body clock - ~~moonlight~~ - sleepy - darkness - full moon - wide aw[ake]

1. It was midnight. I could see the trees clearly in the moonlight.
2. The .... was big and round in the night sky.
3. The light from the flashlight was very ....
4. My .... tells me when to wake up and when to sleep.
5. Lara woke up early. She was .... so she got up.
6. Dad turned off the light and the room was in ....
7. It was late, and Fares was .... so he went to bed.

6 Read and match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. What problem does Marwan have?	a) Some people think it changes our body clocks.
2. How does a full moon affect people?	b) He can't sleep.
3. What is moonlight from a full moon like?	c) She pulls a thick curtain across the window.
4. What does Marwan's mom do to help him sleep?	d) It's very bright.

7 Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

darkness - body clock - wide awake - full - moonlight - sleepy - bright

1. Tamer felt .... so he went to bed.
2. We couldn't see anything in the .... so we used a flashlight.
3. Talia was .... at five o'clock in the morning!
4. The .... is shining on the water.
5. The sun is .... today so I'm wearing sunglasses.
6. Can you see the .... moon?
7. My .... thinks it's bedtime now!

8 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. lives - Marwan - sea - the - by.
▶ ....
2. at - went to - the usual - bed - time - Marwan.
▶ ....
3. A - changes - full moon - our - clocks - body.
▶ ....
4. the - Put - curtain - the - window - across.
▶ ....
5. fell - He - asleep - minutes - ten - within.
▶ ....
6. helps - What - you - get - to - sleep?
▶ .... ?



Lesson 2 Language

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

sports coach مدرب رياضي	**advice - tip** نصيحة	**late** وقت متأخر	**tired** مرهق - مُتعَب
bedtime وقت النوم	**difference** فَرْق - اختلاف	**have a bath** يأخذ حمام	**have a showe** يأخذ دُش
muscle عضلة	**brain** مُخ	**digest** يهضم	**electronic device** أجهزة إلكترونية

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

body	جسم	meal	جبة
phones	هواتف	finally	خيرًا
during the day	أثناء النهار	street lights	أضواء الشارع
relax	يسترخي	loud music	موسيقى صاخبة
scared of	خائف من	noise	ضوضاء
hungry	جوعان	do your best	يبذل قصارى جهدك
sleep well	ينام جيدًا	tablets	أجهزة لوحية - تابلت

Activity Book

football coach	مدرب كرة قدم	thirsty	عطشان
kick the ball	يركل الكرة	sleep easily	ينام بسهولة
close to	قريب من	give advice	يقدم نصيحة
warm milk	حليب دافئ	describe a fact	يصف حقيقة
headache	صداع	instructions	تعليمات
enough water	ماء كافٍ	children	أطفال

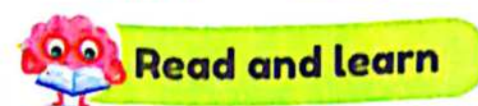
Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
relax	يسترخي	relaxed	relaxed
need	يحتاج	needed	needed
kick	يركل	kicked	kicked
try	يحاول	tried	tried
study	يدرس	studied	studied

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
keep	يحتفظ - يُبقي	kept	kept
give	يعطي	gave	given
read	يقرأ	read	read



Pieces of advice for a better sleep نصائح لنوم أفضل

Coach : Hi! Great to see everybody! I want to talk to you about somethi very important this morning: sleep ❶. Why do you think sleep important?

Younis: So we don't feel tired during the day.

Coach : Yes! When you don't sleep well, you feel bad during the day. Yo can't study or do your best at sports. So here are some tips ❷ f how to sleep well. First, if you don't feel sleepy ❸ at bedtime, hav a shower or bath. This will help your body and muscles ❹ to relax Does anybody do this?

Fares : Not always, but I always have a shower in the morning.

Coach : Try changing this and you should see a difference ❺. Tip numbe two: If you need to go to sleep soon, don't use phones or tablet close to bedtime ❻. When you go to bed, you shouldn't have you electronic devices ❼ with you.

Younis: Why, Coach?

Coach : Because your brain keeps working ❽ hard, and it can't relax. Another tip: Don't eat a big meal close to bedtime. When you eat a big meal, your body has to work too hard to digest ❾ the food. Does anyone here read books at bedtime?

Fares : Yes, I do!

Coach : Good. If you want to feel sleepy, read a good book at bedtime. Don't go to bed too late - around 10 pm is great. And finally, your bedroom should be dark when you sleep. If the street lights ❿ are bright outside your room, make sure ⓫ you have good curtains. Also, don't listen to loud music in bed.

Younis: OK, thanks Coach!

❶ نوم
❷ نصائح
❸ تشعر بالنعاس
❹ عضلات
❺ اختلاف
❻ عندما تقترب من فترة النوم
❼ أجهزة إلكترونية
❽ يستمر في العمل
❾ يهضم
❿ أضواء الشارع
⓫ تأكد أن

Grammar Study

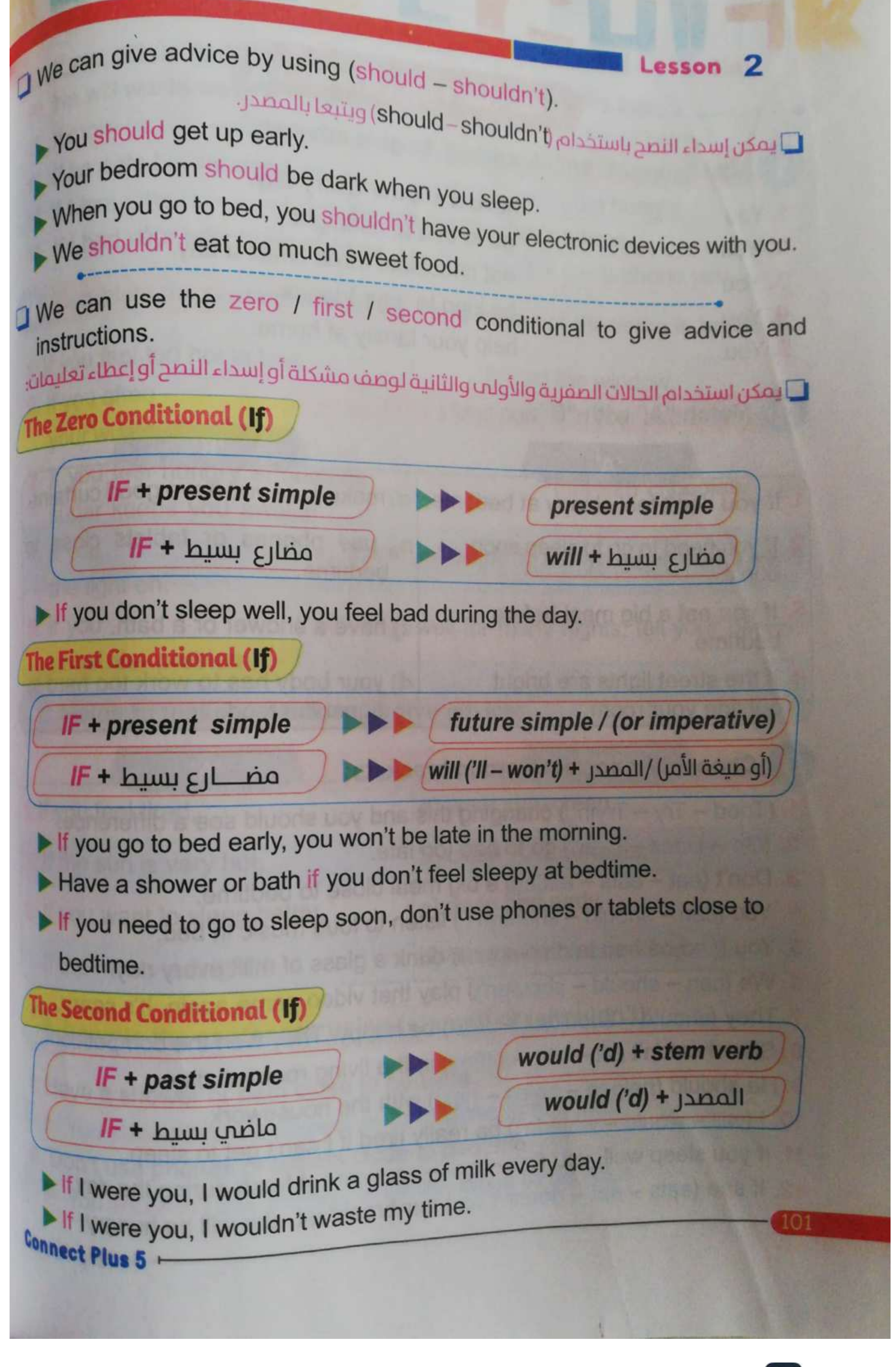
Giving Advice إسداء النصح

- **There are so many ways to give advice.** يمكن إسداء النصح بعدة طرق منها:-
- We use the infinitive without to, to give the advice, for example:

استخدام الفعل في المصدر في بداية الجملة أو (Don't) ثم المصدر:

▶ Have a bath. ▶ Don't look at your phone.





- We can give advice by using (should – shouldn't).
- يمكن إسداء النصح باستخدام (should – shouldn't) ويتبعا بالمصدر.

- You should get up early.
- Your bedroom should be dark when you sleep.
- When you go to bed, you shouldn't have your electronic devices with you.
- We shouldn't eat too much sweet food.

- We can use the zero / first / second conditional to give advice and instructions.
- يمكن استخدام الحالات الصفرية والأولى والثانية لوصف مشكلة أو إسداء النصح أو إعطاء تعليمات:

The Zero Conditional (If)

IF + present simple	▶▶▶	present simple
IF + مضارع بسيط	▶▶▶	will + مضارع بسيط

- If you don't sleep well, you feel bad during the day.

The First Conditional (If)

IF + present simple	▶▶▶	future simple / (or imperative)
IF + مضـــارع بسيط	▶▶▶	will ('ll – won't) + المصدر / (أو صيغة الأمر)

- If you go to bed early, you won't be late in the morning.
- Have a shower or bath if you don't feel sleepy at bedtime.
- If you need to go to sleep soon, don't use phones or tablets close to bedtime.

The Second Conditional (If)

IF + past simple	▶▶▶	would ('d) + stem verb
IF + ماضي بسيط	▶▶▶	would ('d) + المصدر

- If I were you, I would drink a glass of milk every day.
- If I were you, I wouldn't waste my time.

Exercises on Lesson 

1 Use "should" or "shouldn't" to give advice:

1. You .... have a shower every day.
2. You .... go to bed at midnight.
3. You .... eat chocolate three times a day.
4. You .... be kind to your friends.
5. You .... help your family at home.

2 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. If you don't feel sleepy at bedtime,	a) make sure you have good curtains
2. If you need to go to sleep soon, don't	b) use phones or tablets close to bedtime.
3. If you eat a big meal before bedtime,	c) have a shower or a bath.
4. If the street lights are bright outside your room,	d) your body has to work too hard to digest the food.

3 Choose the correct word in brackets:

1. (Tried – Try – Trying) changing this and you should see a difference.
2. (Do – Does – Don't) go to bed too late.
3. Don't (eat – eats – eating) a big meal close to bedtime.
4. You (can – should – shouldn't) listen to loud music in bed.
5. You (should – shouldn't – can't) drink a glass of milk every day.
6. We (can – should – shouldn't) play that video game again. It's scary.
7. They (should – shouldn't – can't) be happy. They won the competition.
8. She shouldn't (sit – sits – sitting) in the living room all day.
9. He should (helped – helps – help) with the housework.
10. I (will – would – wouldn't) be really tired if I can't get to sleep.
11. If you sleep well, you (felt – feel – are feeling) fresh during the day.
12. If she (eats – eat – doesn't eat) her breakfast, she will be hungry.

13. If you get up early, you (will – won't – would) miss the bus.
14. He will waste water if he always (has – have – will have) baths.
15. If mom (wakes – will wake – doesn't wake) me up, I will get up late.
16. If he eats his sandwiches, he (is – will be – won't be) hungry.
17. If I (am – have – were) you, I'd ask the teacher's advice.
18. If I had your telephone number, I (will – would – can't) phone you.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If you feel too hot in bed, ... (open) the window.
2. If you often .... (hear) loud noises in your bedroom, close your windows well.
3. If you feel hungry at bedtime, ... (not eat) chocolate. The sugar keeps you awake!
4. If you .... (be) scared of the dark, ask your parents to leave the light on.
5. If you .... (not sleep) well for many nights, tell your parents about the problem.

5 Match to make sentences to give advice:

'A'	'B'
. If you feel tired,	a) wear sunscreen.
. If the sun is very hot,	b) close your curtains.
. If you want to sleep better,	c) go to bed early.
. If the moon is bright,	d) have a bath at bedtime.

6 Rewrite the sentences using (should) or (shouldn't):

. Have a shower or bath close to bedtime.
▸ You should have a shower or bath close to bedtime.

. Don't use phones or tablets close to bedtime.
▸ You shouldn't use phones or tablets close to bedtime.

3. Don't do your homework close to bedtime.

▶ ....

4. Don't eat a big meal close to bedtime.

▶ ....

5. Find a book you like and read it at bedtime.

▶ ....

6. Drink some warm milk close to bedtime.

▶ ....

7. Don't go to bed too late.

▶ ....

8. Don't listen to loud music at bedtime.

▶ ....

7 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. do - Why - you - sleep is - important - think?

▶ ....?

2. listen to - music - loud - Don't - in - bed.

▶ ....

3. to sleep - are - Here - tips - some - well.

▶ ....

4. tablets - Don't - use - bedtime - to - close.

▶ ....

5. relax - Having - helps - a shower - your body - to.

▶ ....

6. you - Do - read - at - bedtime - books?

▶ ....?

7. I - a shower - always - in - the morning - have.

▶ ....

8. go - too - Don't - to - late - bed.

▶ ....

Lesson 3 When to do things

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



- **healthy habits** عادات صحية
- **healthy balance** توازن صحي
- **healthy food** طعام صحي
- **sodas** مشروبات غازية
- **exercise** ممارسه الرياضة - تمرين
- **achieve** يحقق - يُنجز - يُتم
- **social time** وقت للتواصل الاجتماعي
- **relationships** علاقات

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

candy	حلويات	**strong**	قوي
pieces of fruit	قطع فاكهة	**feel better**	يشعر بتحسن
outside world	العالم الخارجي	**enough sleep**	قسط كافٍ من النوم
heart	قلب	**early**	مبكرًا
interested in	مهتم بـ	**put away**	يضع بعيدًا
You can be your best.	يمكن أن تكون في أفضل حالاتك.	**put together**	نجمع سويًا

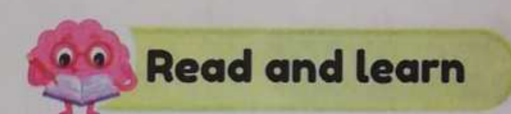
Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
enjoy	يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	enjoyed
walk	يمشي	walked	walked
remember	يتذكر	remembered	remembered
achieve	يحقق - ينجز	achieved	achieved

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
put together	نجمع	put together	put together
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
spend "time"	يقضي وقت	spent	spent
find	يجد	found	found



Healthy habits

Find a healthy balance ❶ of play and exercise, healthy food, water, social time ❷, and good sleep. When you put together ❸ all these things, you can be your best and achieve ❹ everything you want. Put your phone away when you can and enjoy the outside world with your family and friends. If you have healthy habits ❺, you feel strong, happy, and have good relationships ❻.



❶ توازن صحي
❷ وقت للتواصل المجتمعي
❸ تجمع سويا
❹ يحقق - يُنجز - يُتم
❺ عادات صحية
❻ علاقات



Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

healthy – achieve – social – habits – balance

To be healthy, you should have a healthy ❶ .... of play and exercise, healthy food, water, ❷ .... time, and good sleep. When you put together all these things, you can be your best and ❸ .... everything you want. Put your phone away when you can and enjoy the outside world with your family and friends. If you have healthy ❹ .... , you feel strong, happy, and have good relationships.

2 Read the text and answer the questions:

In the past, life was different. People were poor and life was difficult, but they were happy. There wasn't a metro. There weren't lots of cars and tall bulidings. There were small houses to live in. But, there was healthy food to eat. Life was healthy, calm and quiet. They had time to play. They had time to rest. They had time to sit and speak with each other. I think life in the past was happier than life today.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Life was (easy – quiet – bad) in the past.
2. People were (happy – sad – angry) in the past.

B Answer these questions:

3. Where did people in the past live?

▶ ....

4. Was there a metro in the past?

▶ ....

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. mom - is - talking to - her - in the kitchen - Nesma.
 ▶ ....
2. should - Why - we - water - drink?
 ▶ ....
3. time - What - you - do - bed - go to?
 ▶ ....
4. should - You - water - every - drink - day.
 ▶ ....
5. for one - should - hour - You - exercise - per day.
 ▶ ....
6. you will - If - eat - you - fruits, - feel better.
 ▶ ....
7. to - go - Try - to - early - bed.
 ▶ ....
8. a night - should - We - sleep - eight hours - for.
 ▶ ....

4 Complete the sentences so that they are true for you:

1. I eat .... when I want a snack.
2. I do some exercise. I .... and ....
3. I spend .... hour/hours a day using my phone.
4. I don't eat a lot of ....
5. I eat a lot of ....
6. I usually go to bed at ....
7. I spend .... hours a day outside with my friends.

5 How healthy are you?

1. How much water do you drink a day?
 ▶ ....
2. How many sodas do you drink every day?
 ▶ ....
3. How much time do you spend exercising?
 ▶ ....

4. How many hours a day do you spend online?

▶ ....

5. How much fruit do you eat in a day?

▶ ....

6. What time do you go to bed?

▶ ....

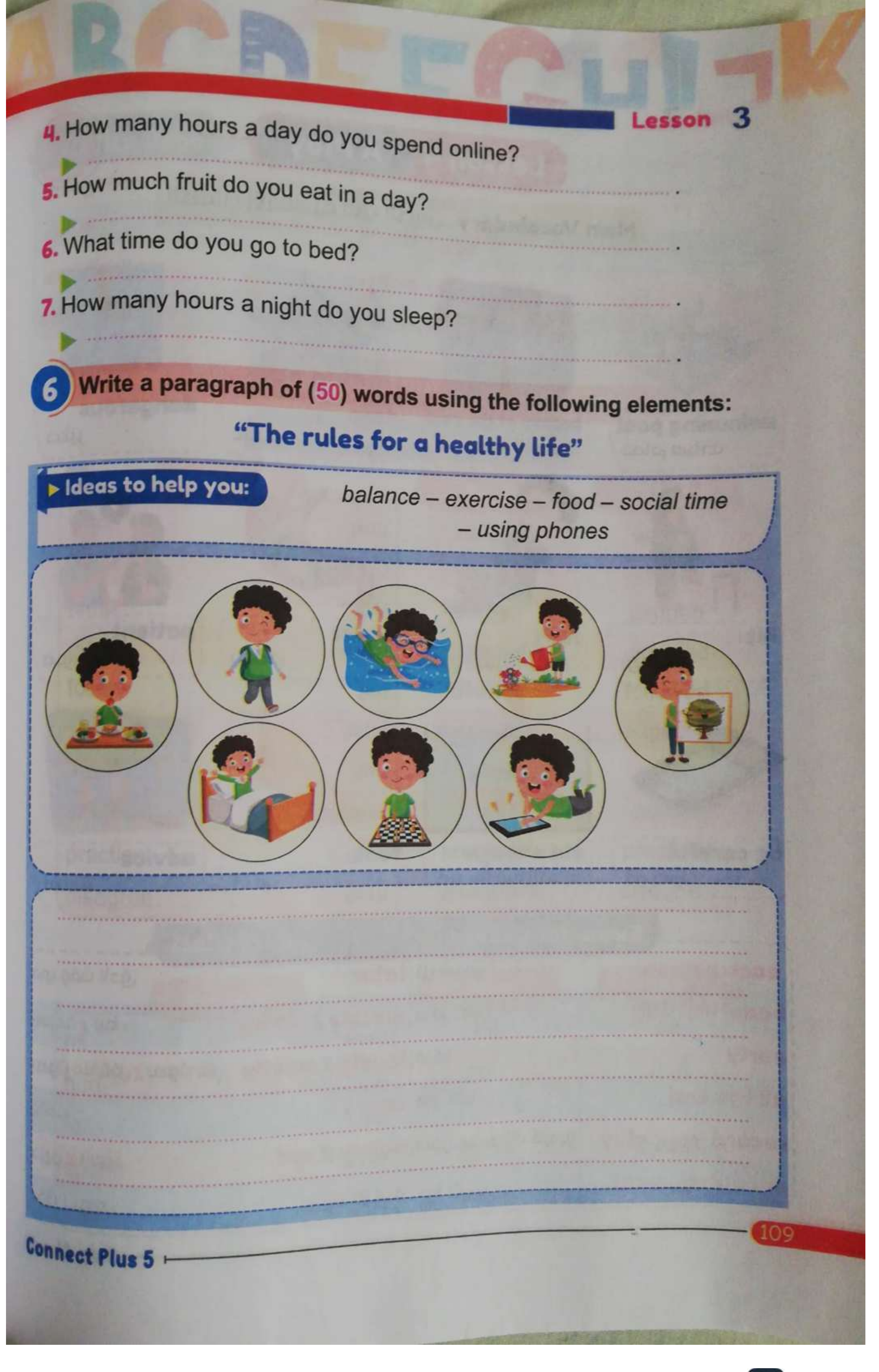
7. How many hours a night do you sleep?

▶ ....

6 **Write a paragraph of (50) words using the following elements:**

"The rules for a healthy life"

▶ Ideas to help you: *balance – exercise – food – social time – using phones*



....

....

....

....

....

....

....

Lesson 4 A Play

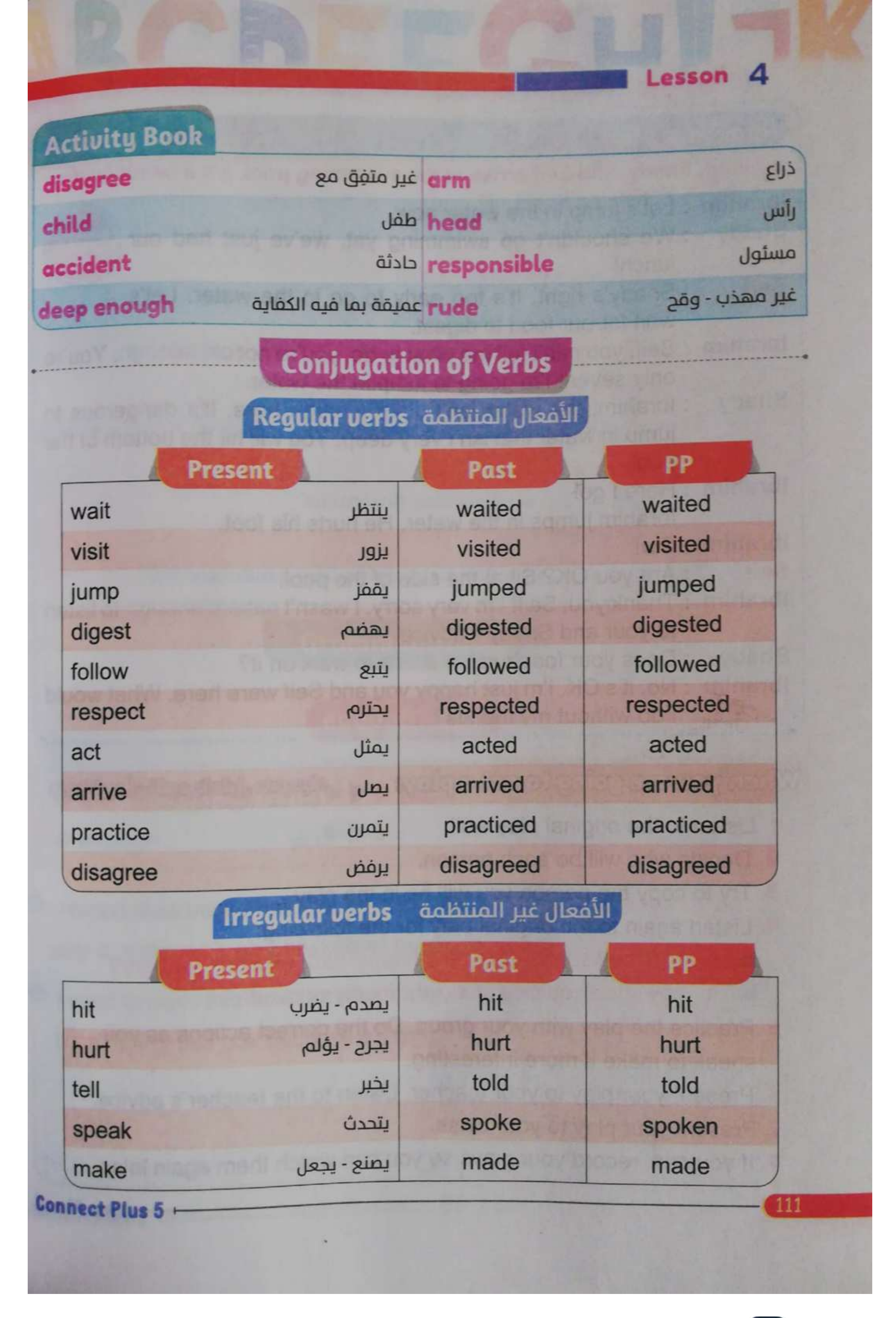
Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



swimming pool حمام سباحة	bottom of the pool قاع حمام السباحة	deep عميق	dangerous خطير
hit يرتطم	hurt جرح - يجرح - يُؤلم	digest يهضم	patient صبور
be careful كن حذرا	old enough كبير بما فيه الكفاية	foot قدم	advice نصيحة

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

each person	كل شخص	later	في وقت لاحق
beautiful day	يوم جميل	quickly ✗ slowly	بسرعة ✗ ببطء
early	مبكرا	loudly ✗ quietly	بصوتٍ منخفض ✗ بصوتٍ عالٍ
at the end	في النهاية	angry	غاضب
record your play	سجل مسرحيتك فيديو	happy ✗ sad	حزين ✗ سعيد
encouragement	تشجيع	carefully	بحذر - بحرص



Activity Book

disagree	غير متفق مع	arm	ذراع
child	طفل	head	رأس
accident	حادثة	responsible	مسئول
deep enough	عميقة بما فيه الكفاية	rude	غير مهذب - وقح

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
wait	ينتظر	waited	waited
visit	يزور	visited	visited
jump	يقفز	jumped	jumped
digest	يهضم	digested	digested
follow	يتبع	followed	followed
respect	يحترم	respected	respected
act	يمثل	acted	acted
arrive	يصل	arrived	arrived
practice	يتمرن	practiced	practiced
disagree	يرفض	disagreed	disagreed

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
hit	يصدم - يضرب	hit	hit
hurt	يجرح - يؤلم	hurt	hurt
tell	يخبر	told	told
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
make	يصنع - يجعل	made	made

Read the play

اقرأ المسرحية

Ibrahim, Shady, and Seif arrive at the swimming pool. It's a beautiful day.

Ibrahim : Let's jump in the water now.

Shady : We shouldn't go swimming yet, we've just had our lunch!

Seif : Shady's right. It's too early to go in the water. Let's wait for our food to digest.

Ibrahim : Seif, you can't tell me what to do, you're not old enough. You're only seven! I'm going to jump in the water.

Shady : Ibrahim, the water isn't deep enough here. It's dangerous to jump in water that isn't very deep. You will hit the bottom of the pool.

Ibrahim : Here I go!

Ibrahim jumps in the water. He hurts his foot.

Ibrahim : Ow!

Seif : Are you OK? Sit at the side of the pool.

Ibrahim : Thank you, Seif! I'm very sorry. I wasn't patient enough to listen to your and Shady's advice.

Shady : Does your foot hurt too much to walk on it?

Ibrahim : No, it's OK. I'm just happy you and Seif were here. What would I do without my friends?

When you are going to act a play:

عندما تريد أن تقوم بتمثيل مسرحية:

1. Listen to the original play well.
2. Decide who will be each person.
3. Try to copy the person you will be in the play.
4. Listen again to the original play for the following:
   a. How do they speak? Are they happy, sad, excited, or angry?
   b. Do they speak quickly or slowly, loudly or quietly?
5. Practice the play with your group. Do the correct actions as you speak to make it more interesting.
6. Present your play to your teacher. Listen to the teacher's advice.
7. Present your play to your class.
8. If you can, record your plays so you can watch them again later.

When you are going to act a play: عندما تريد أن تقوم بتمثيل مسرحية:

1. استمع جيدًا للمسرحية الأصلية.

2. قرر من سيقوم بأداء كل دور.

3. حاول أن تقلد الشخصية التي ستقوم بأدائها.

4. استمع مرة أخرى للمسرحية الأصلية وركز مع:

أ. كيف تتحدث الشخصيات؟ هل هم سعداء، حزانى، متحمسون أم غاضبون؟

ب. هل يتحدثون بسرعة أم ببطء؟ بصوتٍ عالٍ أم بهدوء؟

5. تمرن على المسرحية مع زملائك. قم بعمل الحركات الصحيحة المناسبة لما تتحدث به لتجعل تمثيلك ممتعًا.

6. قم بعرض المسرحية على معلمك واستمع إلى نصيحته.

7. قم بعرض المسرحية على الفصل.

8. إن استطعت، قم بتسجيل مسرحياتك ڤيديو حتى تستطيع مشاهدتهم لاحقًا.

Grammar Study

enough - too

- **too** جدًا جدًا (أزيد من اللازم) ▶▶▶ **too** .... (adj صفة) ....
- **enough** كافي ▶▶▶ (adj صفة) .... **enough**

- Ahmed likes basketball, but he is **too** short . = He isn't tall **enough** to play it. = He **can't** play basketball because he is short.
- I want to carry this box, but it's **too** big. = It isn't small **enough**. = I **can't** carry this box because it's big.

◀ (too) تتبع بصفة و تعطي معنى النفي .

◀ (enough) تأتي قبلها الصفة.

Exercises on Lesson 

1 Read and complete the dialogue with words:

advice – patient – to – too – enough

Shady : Ibrahim, the water isn't .... deep here. It's dangero... to jump in water that isn't very deep. You will hit the bottom of t... pool.

Ibrahim : Here I go!

Ibrahim jumps in the water. He hurts his foot.

Ibrahim : Ow!

Seif : Are you OK? Sit at the side of the pool.

Ibrahim : Thank you, Seif! I'm very sorry. I wasn't .... enou... to listen to your and Shady's ....

Shady : Does your foot hurt .... much to walk on it?

Ibrahim : No, it's OK. I'm just happy you and Seif were here. What would I d... without my friends?

2 Choose the correct answer:

1. You can't tell me what to do, you're not (enough old – too enough – o... enough).
2. Mustafa is (too – two – to) short to play basketball.
3. The box is too (heavy – heavier – heaviest) for me to carry.
4. The water isn't deep (too – enough – very) here. It's dangerous to jump i... water that isn't very deep.
5. I'm very sorry. I wasn't (patient enough – too patient – enough patient) t... listen to your advice.
6. The weather was (to – too – enough) cold for me to go out.
7. The baby isn't old (too – enough – much) to feed itself.
8. The lion is (strong – stronger – the strongest) enough to kill the deer.
9. He is clever (too – enough – very) to get the full mark.
10. My Grandma is (too – enough – much) old to run.

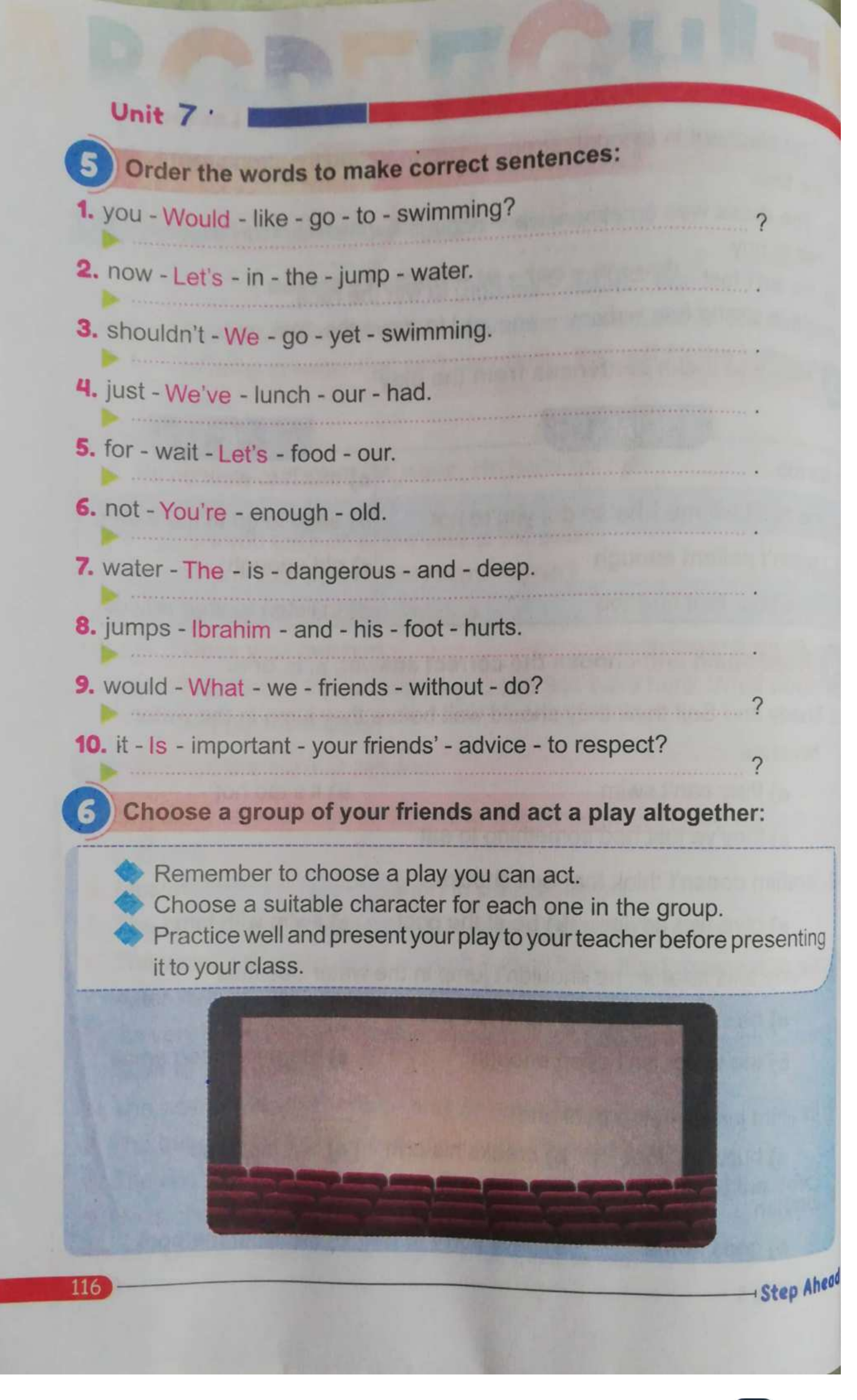
11. The elephant is (enough strong – strong enough – strong too) to break the tree.
12. The dress was (to expensive – enough expensive – too expensive) for her to buy.
13. He isn't fast (too – much – enough) to win the race.
14. He is strong (too – many – enough) to move the desk.

3 Match to make sentences from the play:

'A'	'B'
1. It's too	a) much to walk on it?
2. You can't tell me what to do, you're not	b) early to go in the water.
3. I wasn't patient enough	c) old enough.
4. Does your foot hurt too	d) to listen to your advice.

4 Read again and choose the correct answer, a, b, or c:

1. Shady and Seif think they should wait before they jump in the water because ....
   a) they can't swim b) it's too hot
   c) they've just had something to eat
2. Ibrahim doesn't think that Seif should ....
   a) give him advice b) be at the pool c) swim with him
3. Shady tells Ibrahim he shouldn't jump in the water because ....
   a) he's too young to jump in the pool
   b) the water isn't deep enough c) the pool is too small
4. Ibrahim jumps in the pool and ....
   a) hurts his foot b) breaks his arm c) hits his head
5. Ibrahim ....
   a) goes home b) says sorry to Seif c) swims in the pool



5 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. you - Would - like - go - to - swimming?
   ▶ .... ?
2. now - Let's - in - the - jump - water.
   ▶ ....
3. shouldn't - We - go - yet - swimming.
   ▶ ....
4. just - We've - lunch - our - had.
   ▶ ....
5. for - wait - Let's - food - our.
   ▶ ....
6. not - You're - enough - old.
   ▶ ....
7. water - The - is - dangerous - and - deep.
   ▶ ....
8. jumps - Ibrahim - and - his - foot - hurts.
   ▶ ....
9. would - What - we - friends - without - do?
   ▶ .... ?
10. it - Is - important - your friends' - advice - to respect?
    ▶ .... ?

6 Choose a group of your friends and act a play altogether:

- Remember to choose a play you can act.
- Choose a suitable character for each one in the group.
- Practice well and present your play to your teacher before presenting it to your class.



Lesson 5 The Tides

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

English	Arabic
tides	المد والجزر
coast	ساحل
around the earth	حول الأرض
main effect	تأثير رئيسي
low	منخفض
high	عالٍ
deep	عميق
shallow	ضحل (غير عميق)

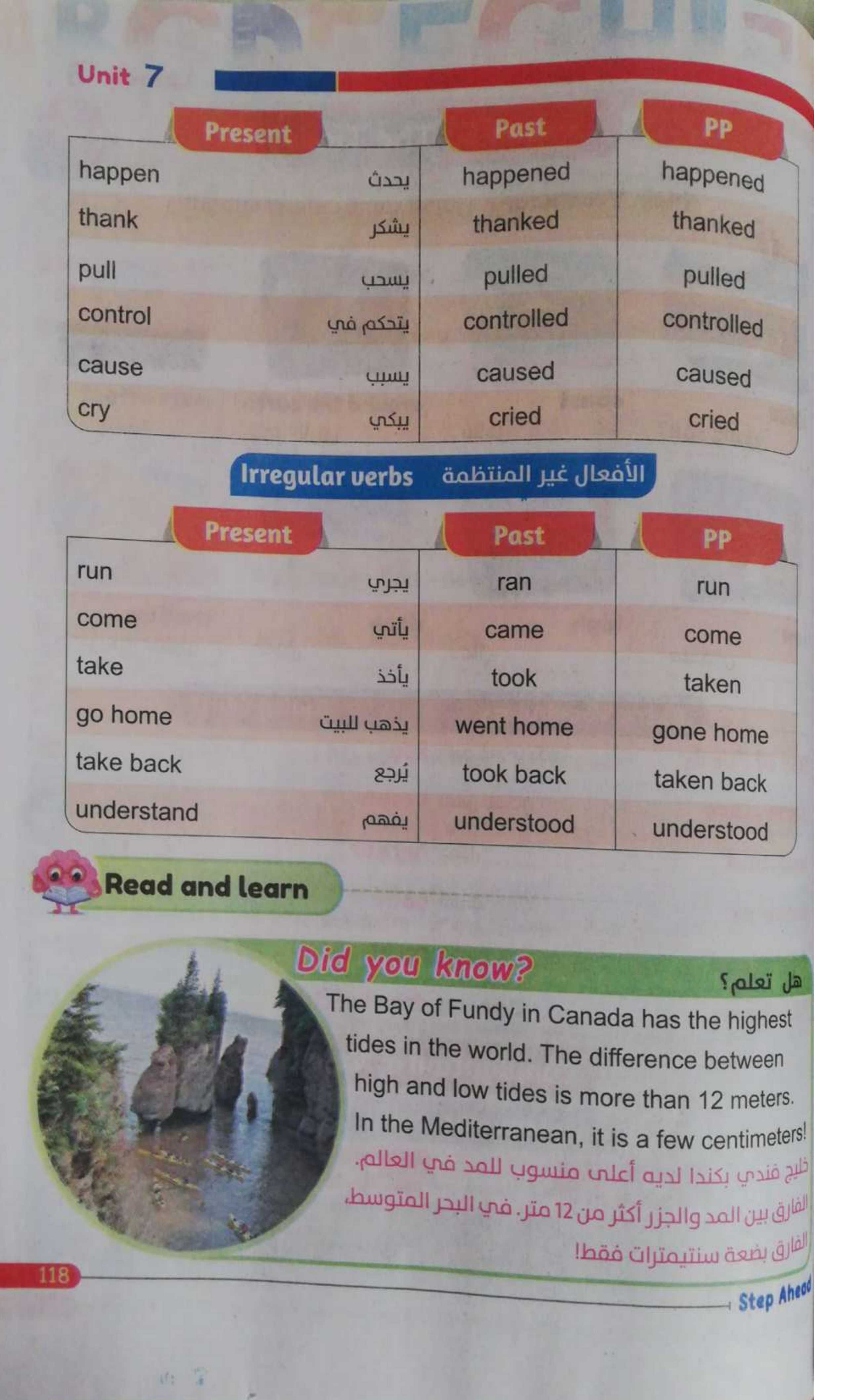
Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
Bay of Fundy	خليج فندي بكندا	sea	بحر
same place	نفس المكان	beach	شاطئ
beautiful	جميل	harbor	مرفأ - ميناء
below us	أسفلنا	boat	قارب
frightened	خائف	rocks	صخور
fisherman	صياد سمك	drawing (n)	رسمة

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
shout	يصرخ - يصيح	shouted	shouted
point	يشير إلى	pointed	pointed



Present		Past	PP
happen	يحدث	happened	happened
thank	يشكر	thanked	thanked
pull	يسحب	pulled	pulled
control	يتحكم في	controlled	controlled
cause	يسبب	caused	caused
cry	يبكي	cried	cried

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
run	يجري	ran	run
come	يأتي	came	come
take	يأخذ	took	taken
go home	يذهب للبيت	went home	gone home
take back	يُرجع	took back	taken back
understand	يفهم	understood	understood

Read and learn

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

The Bay of Fundy in Canada has the highest tides in the world. The difference between high and low tides is more than 12 meters. In the Mediterranean, it is a few centimeters!

خليج فندي بكندا لديه أعلى منسوب للمد في العالم. الفارق بين المد والجزر أكثر من 12 متر. في البحر المتوسط، الفارق بضعة سنتيمترات فقط!



Saved from the sea

أنقذ من البحر

My uncle is a fisherman and he lives near the sea. When we visit him, we like to go walking along the coast because it's beautiful. Last time we went to see him, we went for a walk ❶ late in the afternoon. Then I heard someone shouting from the beach below us.

"Uncle," I said, "I think there's someone down there!" and I pointed to ❷ the people on the beach.

"Oh, dear! Not again!" said Uncle.

We ran down to the beach. There were two parents and a child on some rocks in the sea. The tide ❸ was coming in, and there was water all around them. They were very frightened and the child was crying.

"Help me with the boat!" shouted ❹ Uncle. He had a small boat on the beach, so we got in it and went quickly to the family. They were very happy when we took them back to the beach. They thanked us very much, then they went home.

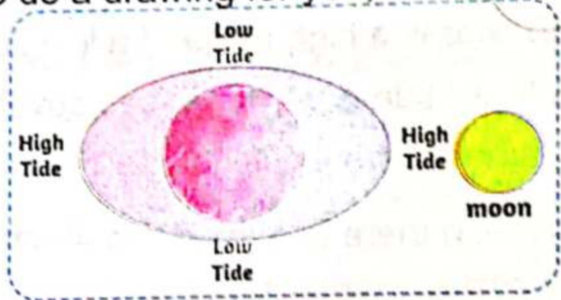
After this, we went back to Uncle's house to have dinner with the family. We told everyone about what happened ❺.

"Why did this happen?" asked my little sister.

"When the family walked to the rocks, the tide was low," said Uncle. "But then the tide came in and the water was too deep ❻ for them to walk to the beach."

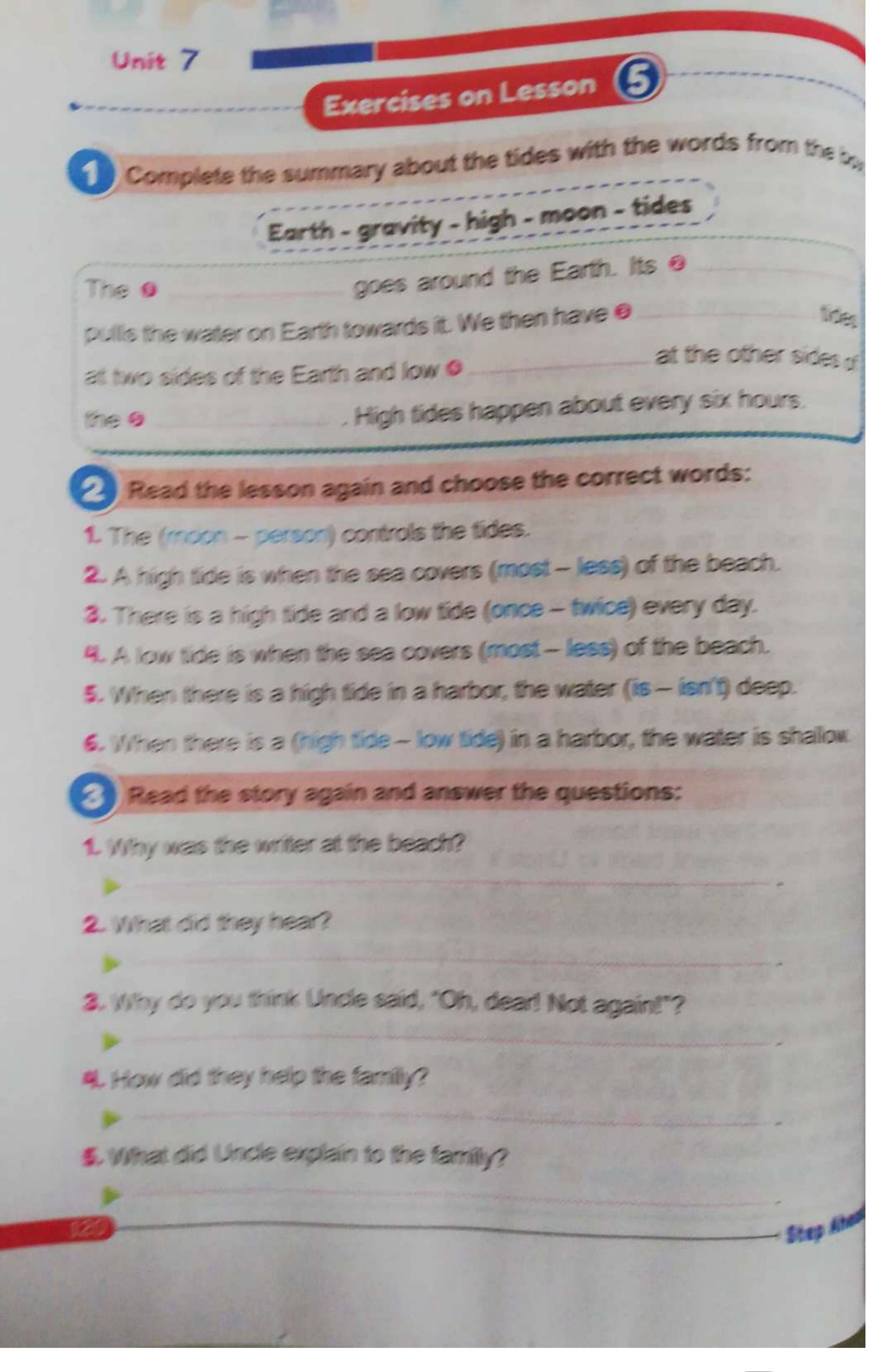
"But what causes the tides ❼?" I asked him.

"There are two things that cause the tides: the moon and the sun," he said. "But the main effect ❽ is from the moon. When it moves around the Earth, its gravity ❾ pulls the water on Earth towards it. This causes a high tide in the water nearest the moon. On the opposite side of Earth, the moon's gravity pulls the Earth away from the water, so you get another high tide. So on two sides of the Earth we have the high tides and at the other two sides of the Earth we have the low tides. Look, I'm going to do a drawing for you, here it is."



"That's fantastic!" I said. "So the moon is strong enough to pull all that water! How often ❿ do we get high tides?" "Twice every day," said Uncle. "That's why people should be careful and understand the tides before they go to the beach. If they don't understand the tides, they can get into danger, like we saw today."

❶ ذهبنا للتمشية
❷ أشرت إلى
❸ المد
❹ صاح
❺ عما حدث
❻ عميقة جدا
❼ ما سبب المد والجزر؟
❽ التأثير الأساسي
❾ جاذبيته
❿ كم عدد المرات؟



Exercises on Lesson 5

1 Complete the summary about the tides with the words from the box:

Earth - gravity - high - moon - tides

The ❶ .... goes around the Earth. Its ❷ .... pulls the water on Earth towards it. We then have ❸ .... tides at two sides of the Earth and low ❹ .... at the other sides of the ❺ .... High tides happen about every six hours.

2 Read the lesson again and choose the correct words:

1. The (moon – person) controls the tides.
2. A high tide is when the sea covers (most – less) of the beach.
3. There is a high tide and a low tide (once – twice) every day.
4. A low tide is when the sea covers (most – less) of the beach.
5. When there is a high tide in a harbor, the water (is – isn't) deep.
6. When there is a (high tide – low tide) in a harbor, the water is shallow.

3 Read the story again and answer the questions:

1. Why was the writer at the beach?
   ▶ ....
2. What did they hear?
   ▶ ....
3. Why do you think Uncle said, "Oh, dear! Not again!"?
   ▶ ....
4. How did they help the family?
   ▶ ....
5. What did Uncle explain to the family?
   ▶ ....

4 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. uncle - My - a - fisherman - is.
▶ ....
2. I - with my - near - family - the sea - live.
▶ ....
3. like - We - walking - the - along - coast.
▶ ....
4. tides - What - causes - the?
▶ ....
5. The - moves - moon - around - earth - the.
▶ ....
5. should - People - understand - tides - the.
▶ ....

5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

Earth - gravity - moon - tides - water

1. The .... goes around the Earth.
2. The moon's .... affects the tides.
3. On one side of the Earth, the moon's gravity pulls the .... on Earth away from it.
4. On the other side of the Earth, the moon's gravity pushes the .... away from the water.
5. The .... change about every 12 hours.



Lesson 6 Writing a leaflet

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

main heading عنوان رئيسي	sub-heading عنوان فرعي	give advice يقدم نصيحة	keep cool يبقى باردًا
skin بَشرة - جلد	sick مريض	at risk مُعرض للخطر	light-colored فاتح اللون
loose clothes ملابس فضفاضة	lose water يفقد الماء	comfortable مريح	cooler air هواء أكثر برودة

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

photos	صور	older people	كبار السن
quickly	بسرعة	young children	الأطفال الصغار
rooms	غرف	sweets	حلويات
protected	محمي	sunglasses	نظارة شمس
stay healthy	ابقَ صحيًا	attractive	جذاب
healthy food	طعام صحي	dangerous	خطير
salt	ملح	so that	لكي

museums	متاحف	learn information	يتعلم معلومات
sports centers	مراكز رياضية	hiking boots	أحذية السير مسافات طويلة
thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية	have an accident	يتعرض لحادثة
dust storm	عاصفة ترابية	alone	بمفرده
get lost	يضل الطريق - يتوه	trash	قمامة
compass	بوصلة	get burned	يحترق
plan (n)	خِطة	get dark	أظلم
environment	بيئة	go camping	يذهب للتخييم
weather	طقس	stay safe	ابق آمنًا

Conjugation of Verbs

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
lose	يفقد - يخسر	lost	lost
make	يجعل - يصنع	made	made
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
have fun	يستمتع	had fun	had fun

Tip!

- When writing a leaflet, choose an interesting main heading and add sub-headings.
- Use different expressions to give advice.
- Do your research so that you have interesting things to say.
- Use attractive photos and pictures.

- عندما تكتب منشورًا، قم باختيار عنوان أساسي شيق ثم قم بإضافة عناوين فرعية.
- استخدم تعبيرات مختلفة لإسداء النصح.
- قم بعمل بحث لكي يكون لديك أشياء قيمة تقدمها.
- استخدم صورًا جذابة.

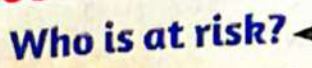
main heading

sub-heading

How to keep cool at home

Why is heat dangerous?

- Your body may lose water and salt quickly.
- You may get headaches.



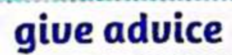
Who is at risk?

- Older people
- Young children
- People who are sick



Tips for keeping cool:

- Close your curtains during the day so that the sun will not make the rooms hot.
- Wear light-colored, loose clothes so that you will feel more comfortable.
- Drink lots of water so that you can stay well.
- Open your windows of night so that cooler air can come in.



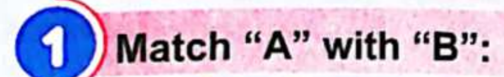
give advice

photo





Exercises on Lesson 6



1 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. Eat healthy food	a) so that your skin will not burn.
2. Don't eat sweets	b) so that you can stay healthy.
3. Wear sunscreen	c) so that your eyes can be protected.
4. Wear sunglasses	d) so that you will have good teeth

2 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. is - Why - dangerous - heat?
   ▶ .... ?
2. may - Your body - water - and salt - quickly - lose.
   ▶ ....
3. your - Close - curtains - the - day - during.
   ▶ ....
4. sun - The - makes - the - hot - rooms.
   ▶ ....
5. loose - Wear - clothes - feel - to - comfortable.
   ▶ ....
6. your - Open - windows - night - at.
   ▶ ....
7. sunglasses - Wear - your - to - protect - eyes.
   ▶ ....
8. sunscreen - Put on - to - your - skin - protect.
   ▶ ....

3 Read and match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. Walk with a group of friends or family	a) so that you can get help if you need it.
2. Take a map and a compass	b) so that you won't get thirsty or hungry.
3. Take a phone	c) so that you won't be alone.
4. Wear good hiking boots	d) so that your feet will feel comfortable.
5. Take lots of water and snacks	e) so that you won't get lost!
6. Wear a hat and put on some sunscreen	f) so that you won't get burned.

4 Read again and answer the questions:

1. Where did Amira go on vacation?
   ▶ ....
2. What do you think a national park is?
   ▶ ....
3. Did everyone enjoy the boat trip? Why?
   ▶ ....
4. Why did they use a mask and snorkel?
   ▶ ....

5 Write an information leaflet about staying safe when you go swimmin in your notebook:

▶ Remember these things:

- *Write a main heading and two or three sub-headings.*
- *Use sentences with the imperative and should, to give advice.*
- *Include a Don't forget tip.*
- *Illustrate your leaflet with photos and pictures.*

....

....

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Lesson 7 Story (King Canute)

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



king ملِك	throne كرسي العرش	officers ضباط	servants خدم
intelligent ذكي	edge حافة	powerful قوي	fair عادل
obey ✗ disobey يطيع x يعصي	look after يعتني بـ	nature طبيعة	bored of يشعر بالملل من

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

world	العالم	surprised	متفاجئ
England	إنجلترا	clever	ذكي
Southampton	مدينة ساوثهامبتون	wet	مبتل
lesson	درس	feet	قدمين

Activity Book

castle	قلعة	rain (n)	مطر
funny	مرح	agree	يوافق - يقبل
kind (adj)	طيب	worried about	قلقان على

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
look after	يعتني بـ	looked after	looked after
ask	يسأل	asked	asked
shout	يصرخ - يصيح	shouted	shouted
want	يريد	wanted	wanted
move	يتحرك	moved	moved
worry	يقلق	worried	worried
obey	يطيع	obeyed	obeyed
disobey	يعصي	disobeyed	disobeyed
look after	يعتني بـ	looked after	looked after
shout	يصيح - يصرخ	shouted	shouted
stop	يوقف	stopped	stopped

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
become	يصبح	became	become
say	يقول	said	said
teach	يُدرس	taught	taught
stand up	يقف	stood up	stood up
see	يرى	saw	seen
tell	يخبر	told	told
show	يُظهر - يعرض	showed	shown

Vocabulary Study

- intelligent : clever and good at learning things
- throne : a special chair a king or a queen sits on
- normal : usual and not special
- obey : do what a person or ruler asks you to do
- edge : the part of something that is farthest from the center

Read and learn

King Canute's beach in England by E. Nesbit



King Canute الملك كانوت

King Canute was the King of England around 1,000 years ago. He was a very fair king ❶ and looked after his people well. His officers❷ always told him that he was a great man who was very strong and intelligent❸. Some said, "King Canute, you are the most powerful man ❹ on Earth!" But King Canute became bored of what his officers said. He wanted to show them that he was a normal person ❺.

One day, he was with his officers on the beach in Southampton, a city in the south of England. His officers said to him. "There isn't anything in this world that would disobey ❻ you because you are so great ❼."

❶ ملك عادل
❷ ضباط
❸ ذكي
❹ الرجل الأقوى
❺ شخص عادي
❻ يعصي
❼ عظيم جدا
❽ يطيعني
❾ خَدَم
❿ كرسي العرش
⓫ حافة

"But what about the sea?" asked King Canute. "Do you think it will obey me ❽?"

"Of course!" said the officers. "Everything in this world obeys you, great king!"



King Canute asked his servants ❾ to put his throne ❿ near the edge ⓫ of the sea and he sat down. "Don't move, sea!" he shouted. He wanted to teach his officers a lesson.

He waited until the tide came in. First, it wet his feet and then his clothes. His officers were very surprised, but they said nothing.

Finally, King Canute stood up. "You see," he said. "There is no man who can stop the tides. Nothing is more powerful than nature!"

Exercises on Lesson 7

1 Read the story again and complete the sentences from the box:

powerful - officers - beach - disobey - fair - obey - throne

1. King Canute was a .... king who lived 1,000 years ago.
2. The king's .... always told him that he was a great man.
3. They said the king was strong and ....
4. His officers said there wasn't anything that would .... the king.
5. The king asked his men if the sea would .... him, too.
6. One day the king sat on his .... near the .... of the sea.

2 Match the words to their definitions:

'A'	'B'
1. normal	a) special chair a king or queen sits on
2. edge	b) usual and not special
3. intelligent	c) do what a person or rule asks you to do
4. obey	d) the part of something that is farthest from the center
5. throne	e) clever and good at learning thing

3 Read the story again. Write T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences:

1. King Canute was a bad king. T/F
2. His officers always said good things about him. T/F
3. King Canute liked what his officers said. T/F
4. King Canute went to the beach to teach his officers something. T/F
5. The tides didn't obey King Canute. T/F

4 Read the story again and correct the sentences:

1. King Canute was a fair king and he looked after his castles.
   ▶ ...... King Canute was a fair king and he looked after his people. ....
2. His officers told him he was funny and kind.
   ▶ ....
3. His officers thought that nothing would obey the king.
   ▶ ....
4. One day, King Canute asked his servants to put his throne near the edge of the sea.
   ▶ ....
5. King Canute sat on his throne and waited for it to rain.
   ▶ ....
6. It was high tide and the king got cold.
   ▶ ....

5 Write an email to Mom and Dad to tell them about the story of King Canute:

From: ....
To: ....
Subject: ....

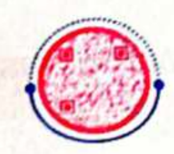
Dear Mom and Dad,

I want to tell you about King Canute. The king did something unusual.
....
....
....
....

See you soon,

....







1 Listen and circle the correct answer:

(4Ms)

There are two things that cause the tides the moon and the sun. But the main effect is from the moon. When it moves around the Earth, its gravity pulls the water on Earth towards it. This causes a high tide in the water nearest the moon. On the opposite side of Earth, the moon's gravity pulls the Earth away from the water, so you get another high tide.

1. There are (two – three – four – five) things that cause the tides
2. The (sun – water – moon – sea) moves around the Earth.
3. The (light – soil – dust – gravity) of the moon pulls the water on Earth towards it.
4. We get a (low – high – normal – middle) when the moon pulls the water on Earth towards it.

2 Listen and answer the questions:

(2Ms)

When you are hot, your body may lose water and salt quickly. You may get headaches. So you should close your curtains during the day so that the sun will not make the rooms hot. You should also wear light-colored, loose clothes so that you will feel more comfortable. Drink lots of water so that you can stay cool.

1. What happens when your body gets hot?

▶ ....

2. What should you do when you are hot?

▶ ....

ملحوظة هامة: عند إجابة سؤال الاستماع يجب على الطفل قراءة الأسئلة جميعها جيدًا قبل الاستماع ثم يقوم بالإجابة أثناء سماع النص.
☆ يقوم المُعلم أو ولي الأمر بمسح الكود الموجود للاستماع إلى نص الاستماع أو يقوم المُعلم أو ولي الأمر بالجلوس مقابل الطفل وقراءة النص له ويقوم الطفل بالإجابة أثناء الاستماع.



3 Read and complete the text with the words from the box: (4Ms)

muscles – meal – phones – important – sleep

Sleep is very important. When you don't .... well, you feel bad during the day. So, if you don't feel sleepy at bedtime, have a shower or bath. This will help your body and .... to relax. If you need to go to sleep soon, don't use .... or tablets close to bedtime. Don't eat a big .... close to bedtime.

4 Read the following text and then answer the questions below: (4Ms)

You must think about the food you eat. How much you exercise and how much you sleep. If you want to be fit, some foods help you to grow and make you strong because they contain proteins. Proteins make our bones and teeth strong. They are found in foods such as meat, fish and beans. You also need foods that contain carbohydrates. Bread, rice and sugar contain carbohydrates. Finally, we need foods that contain vitamins because they protect us from illness.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Proteins make our bones and teeth (weak - strong - bad - light).
2. Bread, rice and sugar contain (vitamins - proteins - fibers - carbohydrates).

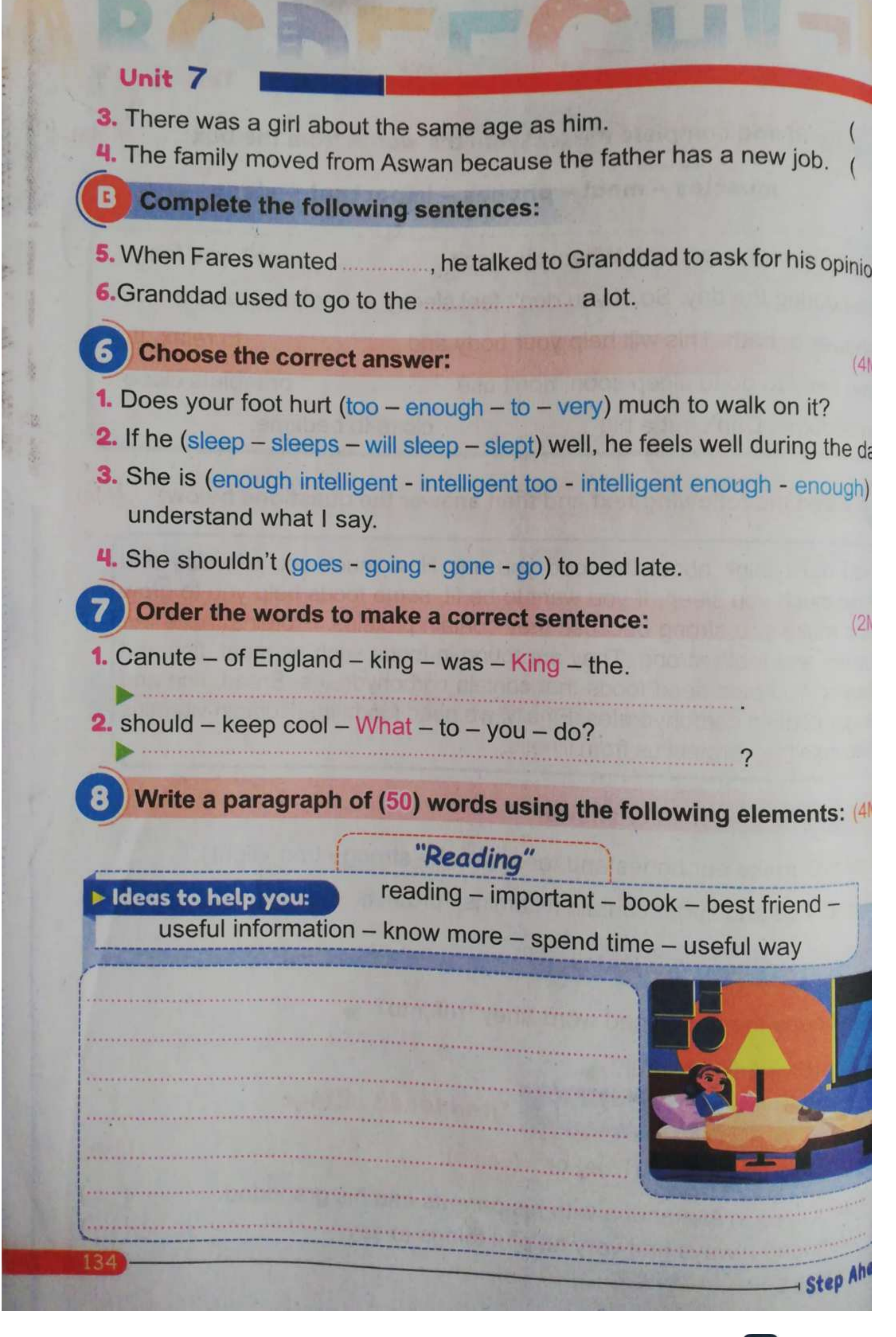
B Answer these questions:

3. What does the underlined word "they" refer to? ▶ ....
4. How are vitamins useful? ▶ ....

The Reader Granddad's village

5 A- Read and write T (True) or F (False): (3Ms)

1. Fares lived in Alexandria with his parents and his granddad. ( )
2. Granddad always had very helpful things to say. ( )



3. There was a girl about the same age as him. (
4. The family moved from Aswan because the father has a new job. (

B Complete the following sentences:

5. When Fares wanted ...., he talked to Granddad to ask for his opinio
6. Granddad used to go to the .... a lot.

6 Choose the correct answer: (4

1. Does your foot hurt (too – enough – to – very) much to walk on it?
2. If he (sleep – sleeps – will sleep – slept) well, he feels well during the da
3. She is (enough intelligent - intelligent too - intelligent enough - enough) understand what I say.
4. She shouldn't (goes - going - gone - go) to bed late.

7 Order the words to make a correct sentence: (2

1. Canute – of England – king – was – King – the.
   ▶ ....
2. should – keep cool – What – to – you – do?
   ▶ .... ?

8 Write a paragraph of (50) words using the following elements: (4

"Reading"

▶ Ideas to help you: reading – important – book – best friend – useful information – know more – spend time – useful way

....
....
....
....
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Theme (4)

n a responsible person



Unit 8

People who help us

الناس الذين يساعدوننا

In this unit I will ....

- find out about people who help in our community.
- use adjectives ending -ed or -ing.
- use will, won't, and can for offers, promises, and requests.
- understand a conversation and poster about a community event.
- understand a story about an animal rescue.
- understand a school project about nocturnal animals.
- write an introduction to a school project.
- understand a story about animals in the city at night.

Objectives

Vocabulary	Adjectives: annoyed/annoying, excited/exciting, frightened/frightening, tired/tiring Words related to animals: bite, bright, deafening, fishing net, flippers, loud, noise, quiet, strange	
Language	- Can you make some food for the party? - I won't be late. - It was really annoying! - She really enjoys it, and the children are really	- I'll make some bread. - Will you help me? - It's tiring, but it's great fun! - excited to see her.
Reading	Conversations between people who need help; a poster for a repair day; a story about rescuing a turtle; a project about nocturnal animals; a story about birds who cannot sleep	
Writing	Researching and writing about a nocturnal animal; a summary of a story; an introduction to a project	
Speaking	Discussing people who help in the community; making offers, promises, and requests; preparing for a repair day	
Listening	A discussion about a cake sale	
Life skills	- **Problem solving:** the problems of pollution	-**Independence:** managing sleep
Values	- **Perseverance**	- **Respect of nature**
Issues and challenges	- **Environmental pollution**	- **Sustainable development**
ntegrated cross-urriculum topics	**Science:** understanding animals that come out at night	



Lesson 1 Helping the community

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

- **helping community** مساعدة المجتمع
- **neighborhood** حي سكني
- **neighbors** جيران
- **make new friends** يكوّن أصدقاء جدد
- **baker** خباز
- **volunteer** متطوع
- **with special needs** ذوي الهمم
- **team** فريق
- **gloves** قفازات
- **special sticks** عِصي خاصة
- **skills** مهارات
- **village** قرية
- **local** محلي
- **pick up** يلتقط
- **garbage** قمامة
- **heavy rain** مطر غزير

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
better place	مكان أفضل	games	ألعاب
different ways	طرق مختلفة	great fun	مرح رائع
stronger	أقوى	new things	أشياء جديدة
two hours	ساعتان	against	ضد
nice place	مكان لطيف	teacher	مُعلّم
park	منتزه	people	ناس
once a week	مرة في الأسبوع	make them safe	يجعلهم آمنين
twice a week	مرتين في الأسبوع	make life better	يجعل الحياة أفضل

Activity Book

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
Karnak Temple	معبد الكرنك	thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية
center of the village	وسط القرية	farm	مزرعة
campfire	نار المعسكر	school trip	رحلة مدرسية
engineer	مهندس	football practice	تدريب كرة القدم
washing machine	غسالة	notebook	دفتر - كراسة
used to	اعتاد أن	movie	فيلم
math test	اختبار الرياضيات	vacation	عطلة - إجازة

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
clean	ينظف	cleaned	cleaned
pick up	يلتقط	picked up	picked up
work	يعمل	worked	worked
enjoy	يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	enjoyed
repair	يصلح	repaired	repaired

Present		Past	PP
worry	يقلق	worried	worried
study	يدرس	studied	studied
practice	يمارس	practiced	practiced
decide	يقرر	decided	decided

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
meet	يقابل	met	met
teach	يُدرس	taught	taught
come	يأتي	came	come
see	يرى	saw	seen
think	يفكر - يعتقد	thought	thought
have - has	لديه - يملك	had	had
leave	يرحل	left	left



Did you know? هل تعلم؟

The police, firefighters, and doctors help people in the community for 24 hours a day, every day of the year!

يساعد رجال الشرطة ورجال الإطفاء والأطباء الناس في المجتمع على مدار 24 ساعة في اليوم، وكل يوم على مدار العام.



Read and learn



Helping community

We all live in a community ❶ and we should all help the people who live in it. Have you ever wanted to be a volunteer ❷? It's a great way to help your community. You can learn new skills ❸, make new friends, and make your neighborhood ❹ a better place. We spoke to people in our neighborhood about different ways people can make our community stronger.



❶ مجتمع
❷ متطوع
❸ مهارات جديدة
❹ حي سكني



Helping community



"I decided to pick up garbage ❺ with my cousins. The park here is beautiful but there was lots of garbage in it. It was really annoying! We met one morning with gloves, bags, and special sticks to pick up the garbage. We worked for two hours, and then the park looked amazing. Now the park is a nice place to play again and people don't leave their garbage there."

❺ أجمع القمامة
❻ ضد
❼ ذوي الهمم
❽ مطر غزير
❾ إصلاح



"My uncle used to be really good at football when he was younger. He doesn't play any more, but he teaches the local children. I love playing on his team! We practice once or twice a week and we play games against ❻ other teams. It's tiring, but it's great fun!"



"My grandma used to be a teacher and now she comes into our school sometimes to help children with special needs ❼. She really enjoys it, and the children are really excited to see her!"



"My dad is a baker but he is really good at building. Last year, there was heavy rain ❽ in our village. It was frightening and lots of people were worried about their homes. My dad helped to repair ❾ lots of homes and buildings, to make them safe again. He made life better for our neighbors. Some days I helped him, too!"

If you want to help your community, think about what skills you have. How can you help other people? You might be surprised at the new things you can do!

The Lesson Notes

✦ frightened (adj) خائف

✦ If an adjective ends in (-ed), it describes how a person feels.

✦ الصفة المنتهية بـ (ed) تصف كيف يشعر الشخص (في الغالب تستخدم لوصف عاقل).

▶ He was frightened on watching the movie.

✦ frightening (adj) مخيف

✦ If an adjective ends in (-ing), it describes the thing that makes the person feel like that.

✦ الصفة المنتهية بـ (ing) تصف الشيء الذي جعل الشخص يشعر بهذا (في الغالب تستخدم لوصف غير العاقل).

▶ The movie was frightening.

✦ - نفس الأمر ينطبق على الصفات الآتية:

"ed" adjectives		"ing" adjectives	
annoyed	منزعج	annoying	مزعج
frightened	خائف	frightening	مخيف
tired	مُتعَب	tiring	مُتعِب
worried	قلق	worrying	مُقلِق
excited	سعيد - متحمس	exciting	مثير
surprised	متفاجئ	surprising	مُفاجئ
interested	مهتم	interesting	ممتع - شيق
amazed	مندهش	amazing	مُدهِش

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the dialogue with words:

special sticks – garbage – annoying – community – beautiful

Omnia: Did you help your ...., Habiba?
Habiba: Yes. My cousins and I decided to pick up ....
Omnia: Where did you start?
Habiba: The park here is .... but there was lots of garbage in it. It was really annoying!
Omnia: When did you meet to pick up the garbage at the park?
Habiba: We met one morning with gloves, bags, and .... to pick up the garbage.
Omnia: How long did you work?
Habiba: We worked for two hours, and then the park looked amazing.
Omnia: Well done, Habiba. Good work?

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

special needs - local - repair - tiring - neighborhood - annoying - sticks - frightening

1. Our .... supermarket is near the center of the village.
2. They've built some new houses in my ....
3. We found some .... and made a campfire.
4. The thunderstorm was very loud and ....!
5. Granddad says that working on a farm all day is very ....
6. The children with .... are learning a lot in class today.
7. Can the engineer .... the broken washing machine?
8. I couldn't find my phone. It was very ....

3 Choose the correct word:

1. I was really (tired – tiring) after the tennis practice.
2. Some people were (frightening – frightened) in the thunderstorm.
3. The story in the newspaper was (worried – worrying).
4. The book I am reading is really (exciting – excited).
5. It was really (annoyed – annoying)! There was much noise in the street.
6. The park looked (amazing – amazed)!
7. Dad's work is really (tired – tiring).
8. That mask was really (frightening – frightened).
9. Lots of people were (worrying – worried). The weather was so bad.
10. You might be (surprised – surprising) at the new things you can do!

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

annoyed – annoying – excited – exciting – frightened frightening – tired – tiring

1. I was .... when we went on a boat on vacation because I love going on the sea.
2. I go swimming for two hours every Saturday morning. It's .... but it makes me really fit.
3. Mom was .... because I left my school bag on the bus.
4. This book about snakes is .... I really don't like them!
5. The traffic at night is .... because it makes a lot of noise, and I can't sleep. I hate it!
6. Youssef visited lots of places in the city, and in the evening he was very ....
7. This movie is very .... I don't want it to finish!
8. My little sister is .... of the dark, so she has a light next to her bed.

5 Read the lesson again and answer:

1. How long did Habiba and her cousins work in the park?
   ▶ ....
2. How often does Youssef's football team practice?
   ▶ ....



3. Where does Aya's grandma volunteer (يتطوع)?

▶ ....

4. What happened in Magdy's village last year?

▶ ....

5. What did Magdy's dad do to people's houses?

▶ ....

6 Complete the sentences with the words from the box:

excited – annoying – frightening – tiring

1. Habiba thought the garbage in the park was ....
2. Youssef says football is .... but great fun.
3. The children at school are .... when Aya's grandma comes in.
4. The heavy rain in Madgy's village was ....

7 Write a paragraph of (50) words using the following elements:

"Helping our community"

Ideas to help you:
- *Do you help your community?*
- *What can you do with your friends?*

....

....

....

....

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Lesson 2 Language

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

English	Arabic
library	مكتبة
paint (v)	يدهن
boil (v)	يغلي - يسلق
damage (v)	يُتلف
rain water	مياه الأمطار
basketball practice	تمرين كرة السلة
picnic blanket	مفرش نُزْهة خلوية
noise	ضوضاء

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
fridge	ثلاجة	friends	أصدقاء
bread	خبز	free (adj)	متفرغ (عنده وقت)
eggs	بيض	late	متأخر
tomatoes	طماطم	party	حفل
cucumber	خيار	Can you help me?	هل يمكنك مساعدتي ؟
cut up	يقطع بالسكين	What can I do?	ماذا بإمكاني أن أفعل ؟
thirsty	عطشان	Of course!	بالطبع!
hungry	جوعان	That's a great idea!	هذه فكرة عظيمة!

Activity Book

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
club	نادي	journey	رحلة
kitchen	مطبخ	cookies	بسكويت - كوكيز
camping trip	رحلة تخييم	fruit	فاكهة
picnic bag	حقيبة تنزه	flashlight	مصباح يدوي (كشاف)

Conjugation of Verbs

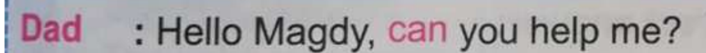
Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
damage	يتلف - يدمر	damaged	damaged
move	يتحرك	moved	moved
share	يشارك	shared	shared
boil	يغلي	boiled	boiled
paint	يلون	painted	painted
borrow	يستعير	borrowed	borrowed

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
cut up	يُقطِع	cut up	cut up
put	يضع	put	put
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
get	يحصل على	got	got (gotten)
lend	يسلّف - يعير	lent	lent

The library's new painting الطلاء الجديد للمكتبة



Dad : Hello Magdy, can you help me?

Magdy : Yes, of course! What can I do?

Dad : I'm painting the library today. The rain water damaged it. We need to move lots of books before we start!

Magdy : I'll help you with that! I can come at ten o'clock after basketball practice.

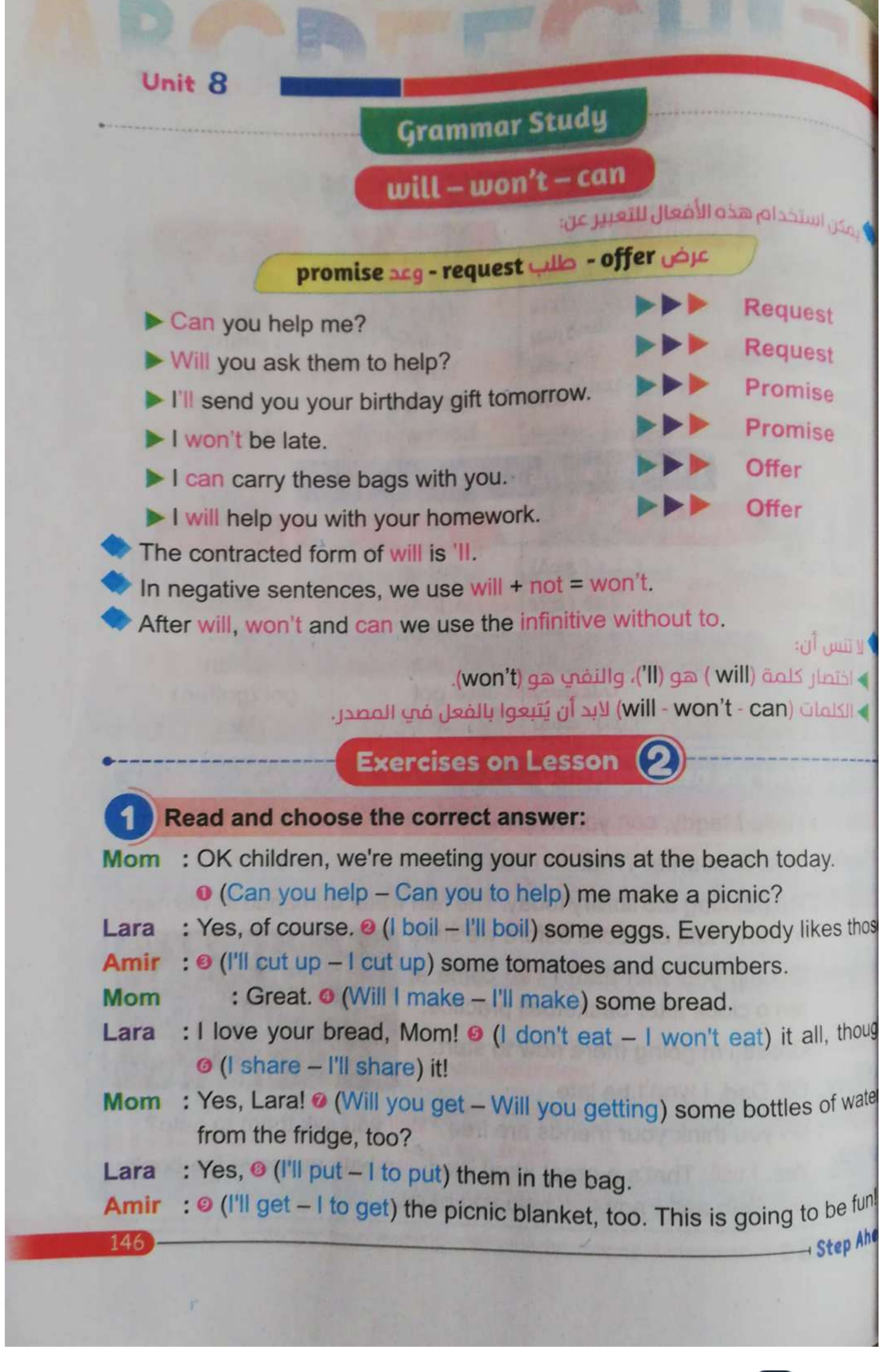
Dad : Great! I'm going there now to start.

Magdy : OK Dad, I won't be late.

Dad : Do you think your friends are free? Will you ask them to help?

Magdy : Yes, I will. That's a great idea! Ziad can help us move the books and Zein and Fady can help you paint.





Grammar Study

will – won't – can

يمكن استخدام هذه الأفعال للتعبير عن:

promise وعد - **request** طلب - **offer** عرض

- **Can** you help me? ▶▶▶ Request
- **Will** you ask them to help? ▶▶▶ Request
- **I'll** send you your birthday gift tomorrow. ▶▶▶ Promise
- I **won't** be late. ▶▶▶ Promise
- I **can** carry these bags with you. ▶▶▶ Offer
- I **will** help you with your homework. ▶▶▶ Offer

- The contracted form of will is 'll.
- In negative sentences, we use will + not = won't.
- After will, won't and can we use the infinitive without to.

لا تنس أن:

◀ اختصار كلمة (will) هو ('ll)، والنفي هو (won't).

◀ الكلمات (will - won't - can) لابد أن يَتبعوا بالفعل في المصدر.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Read and choose the correct answer:

Mom : OK children, we're meeting your cousins at the beach today. ❶ (Can you help – Can you to help) me make a picnic?

Lara : Yes, of course. ❷ (I boil – I'll boil) some eggs. Everybody likes thos

Amir : ❸ (I'll cut up – I cut up) some tomatoes and cucumbers.

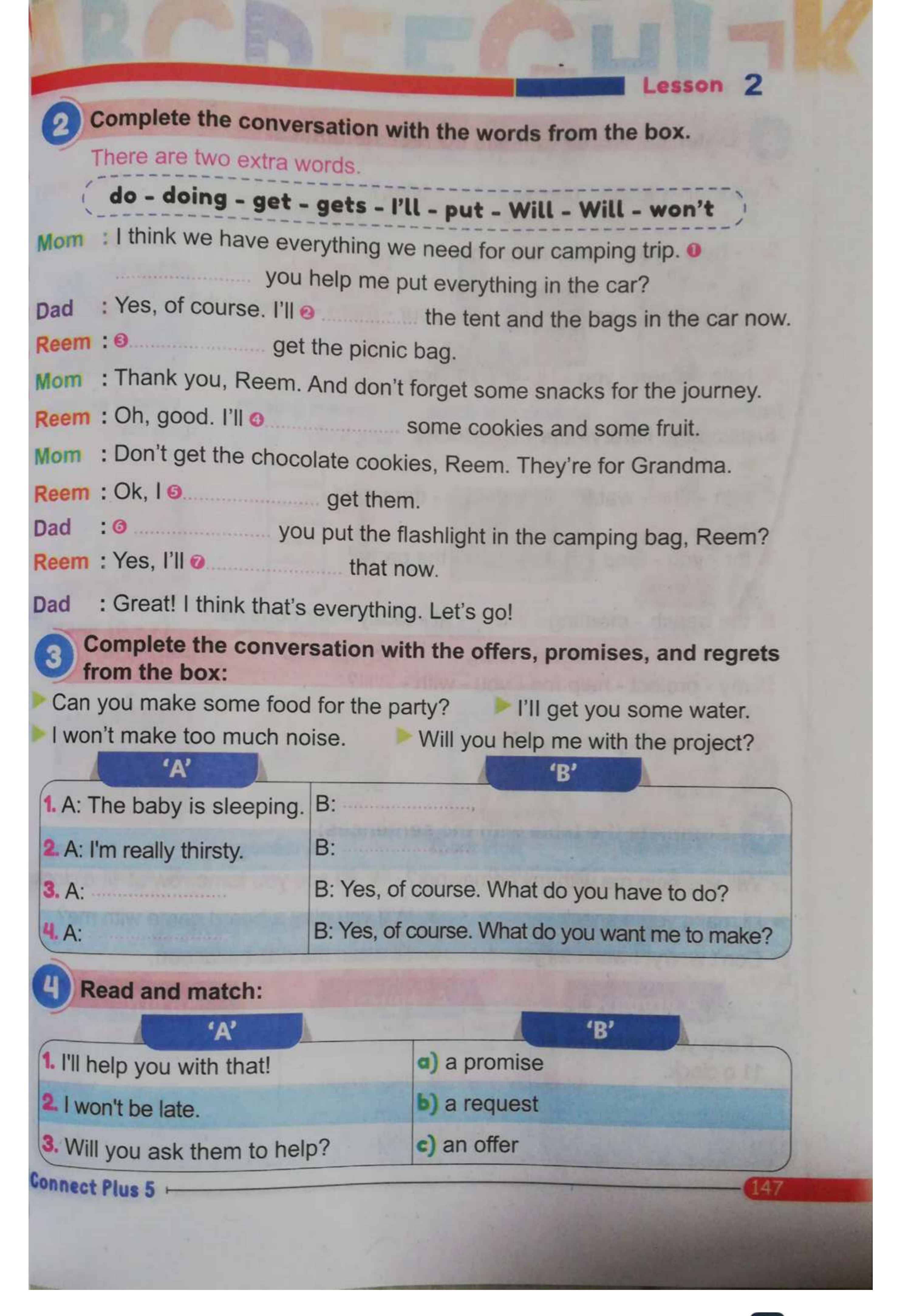
Mom : Great. ❹ (Will I make – I'll make) some bread.

Lara : I love your bread, Mom! ❺ (I don't eat – I won't eat) it all, thoug ❻ (I share – I'll share) it!

Mom : Yes, Lara! ❼ (Will you get – Will you getting) some bottles of wate from the fridge, too?

Lara : Yes, ❽ (I'll put – I to put) them in the bag.

Amir : ❾ (I'll get – I to get) the picnic blanket, too. This is going to be fun!



2 Complete the conversation with the words from the box.

There are two extra words.

do - doing - get - gets - I'll - put - Will - Will - won't

Mom : I think we have everything we need for our camping trip. ❶ .... you help me put everything in the car?

Dad : Yes, of course. I'll ❷ .... the tent and the bags in the car now.

Reem : ❸ .... get the picnic bag.

Mom : Thank you, Reem. And don't forget some snacks for the journey.

Reem : Oh, good. I'll ❹ .... some cookies and some fruit.

Mom : Don't get the chocolate cookies, Reem. They're for Grandma.

Reem : Ok, I ❺ .... get them.

Dad : ❻ .... you put the flashlight in the camping bag, Reem?

Reem : Yes, I'll ❼ .... that now.

Dad : Great! I think that's everything. Let's go!

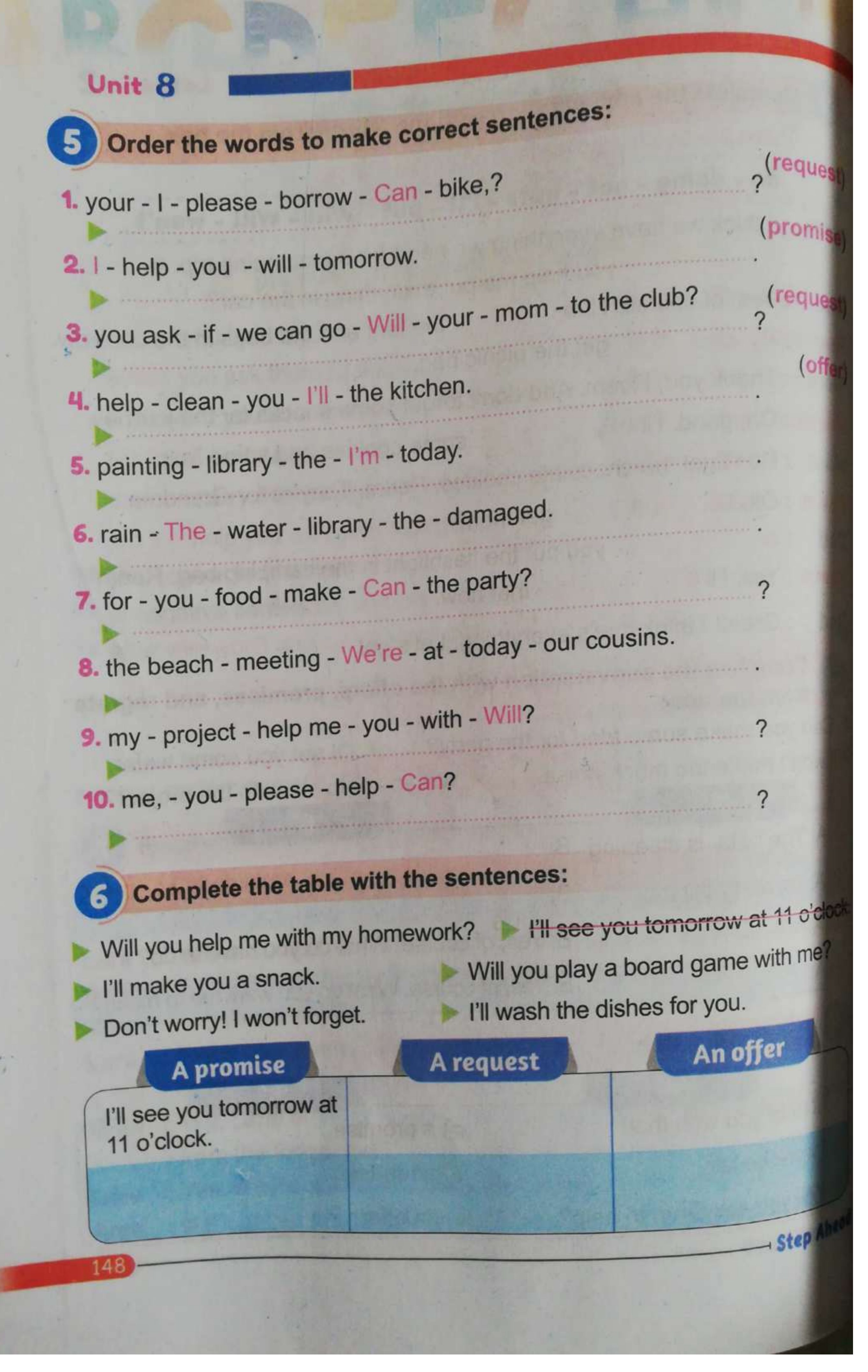
3 Complete the conversation with the offers, promises, and regrets from the box:

- Can you make some food for the party?
- I'll get you some water.
- I won't make too much noise.
- Will you help me with the project?

'A'	'B'
1. A: The baby is sleeping.	B: ....
2. A: I'm really thirsty.	B: ....
3. A:	B: Yes, of course. What do you have to do?
4. A:	B: Yes, of course. What do you want me to make?

4 Read and match:

'A'	'B'
1. I'll help you with that!	a) a promise
2. I won't be late.	b) a request
3. Will you ask them to help?	c) an offer



5 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. your - I - please - borrow - Can - bike,? (request)
   ▶ .... ?
2. I - help - you - will - tomorrow. (promise)
   ▶ ....
3. you ask - if - we can go - Will - your - mom - to the club? (request)
   ▶ .... ?
4. help - clean - you - I'll - the kitchen. (offer)
   ▶ ....
5. painting - library - the - I'm - today.
   ▶ ....
6. rain - The - water - library - the - damaged.
   ▶ ....
7. for - you - food - make - Can - the party?
   ▶ .... ?
8. the beach - meeting - We're - at - today - our cousins.
   ▶ ....
9. my - project - help me - you - with - Will?
   ▶ .... ?
10. me, - you - please - help - Can?
   ▶ .... ?

6 Complete the table with the sentences:

- Will you help me with my homework?
- ~~I'll see you tomorrow at 11 o'clock.~~
- I'll make you a snack.
- Will you play a board game with me?
- Don't worry! I won't forget.
- I'll wash the dishes for you.

A promise	A request	An offer
I'll see you tomorrow at 11 o'clock.		



Lesson 3 A Concert

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

English	Arabic
saving money	توفير المال
raising money	جمع المال
electronic devices	أجهزة إلكترونية
sports equipment	معدات رياضية
repair (n - v)	إصلاح - يصلح
cake sale	ركن بيع الكيك
broken	مكسور - عطلان
furniture	أثاث
concert	حفل موسيقي
gardens	حدائق
Town Hall	مبنى البلدية
Community Center	مركز اجتماعي

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
good ways	طرق جيدة	planet	كوكب
good idea	فكرة جيدة	volunteer	متطوع
ready	جاهز - مستعد	different skills	مهارات مختلفة
clothes	ملابس	tickets	تذاكر



Activity Book

playground	فناء - ملعب	absorb	تمتص
local stores	متاجر محلية	carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون
poster	مُلصق	habitat	موطن طبيعي
Aswan Road	طريق أسوان	environment	بيئة
photography	تصوير فوتوغرافي	insects	حشرات

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
save money	يوفر المال	saved money	saved money
raise money	يجمع المال	raised money	raised money
try	يحاول	tried	tried

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
bring	يُحضِر	brought	brought
throw away	يرمي - يتخلص من	threw away	thrown away

Repair Day! يوم الصيانة (الإصلاح) !

Do you have things at home which are old and broken ❶ ? Don't throw them away! Bring them to our Repair Day ❷ and we will try to repair them. We have volunteers ❸ from the community ❹ with lots of different skills, and they are ready to help you.

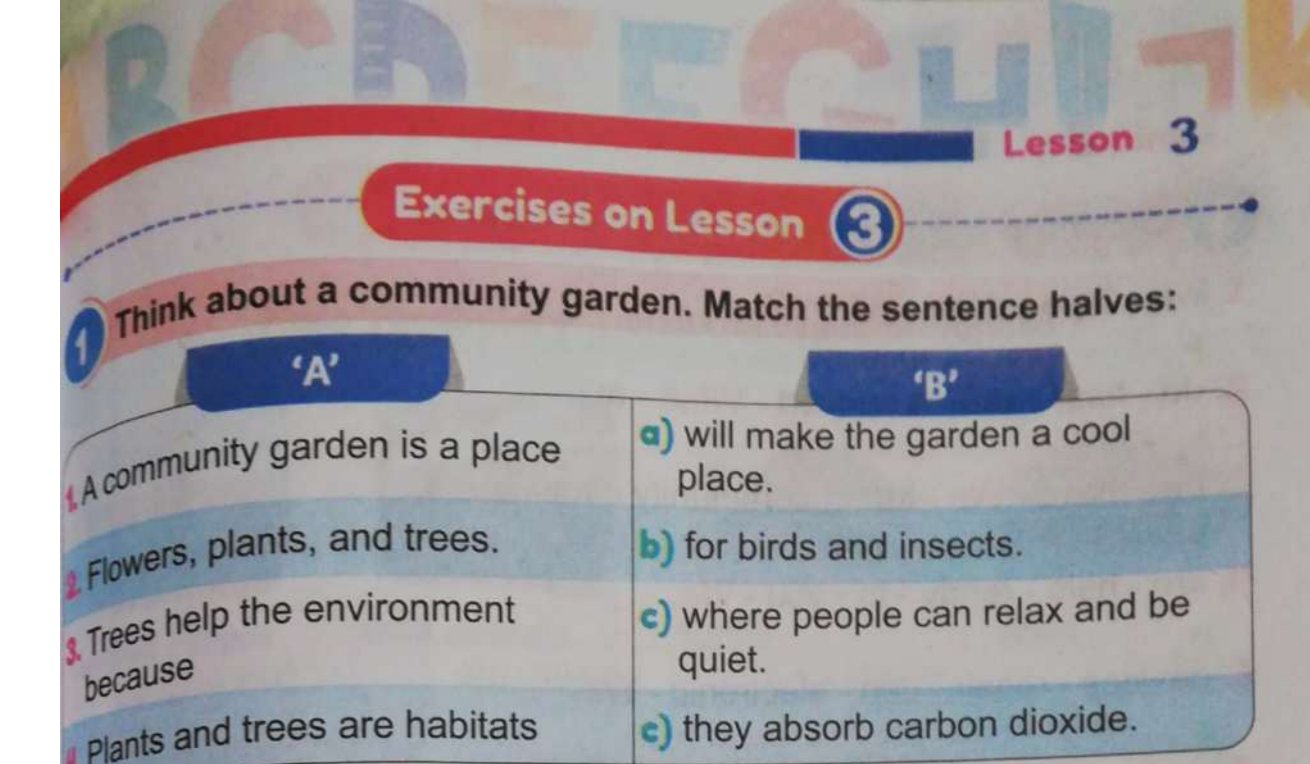
Help the planet and save money.

We can repair clothes, furniture, electronic devices ❺ , and lots more!

Come to the Town Hall ❻ on Saturday May 7th from 10 am to 5 pm.

Tickets are LE10. We are raising money ❼ for new sports equipment at the community center ❽. You can also buy food and drink.

❶ عطلان
❷ يوم الإصلاح
❸ متطوعون
❹ مجتمع
❺ أجهزة إلكترونية
❻ مبنى البلدية
❼ تجمع المال
❽ معدات رياضية
❾ مركز اجتماعي



Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Think about a community garden. Match the sentence halves:

'A'	'B'
1. A community garden is a place	a) will make the garden a cool place.
2. Flowers, plants, and trees.	b) for birds and insects.
3. Trees help the environment because	c) where people can relax and be quiet.
4. Plants and trees are habitats	c) they absorb carbon dioxide.

2 Complete the conversation with the words from the box:

Every day, we throw away many kilos of rubbish. In many countries, rubbish has been recycled for a long time. They sort out rubbish into piles of plastics, tins, glass, cardboard, paper and so on. Sometimes they turn them into other useful things. The broken bottles are collected. They are then used to make new bottles. Paper is also used again. When we use recycled paper, we help to save trees. Recycling rubbish is better than throwing it away as it keeps the environment clean, and saves materials and money.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Recycling (bottles – paper – plastic) saves trees.
2. Recycling (saves – wastes – throws) materials and money.

B Answer these questions:

3. How do they sort out rubbish?
▶ ....

4. Why is recycling important?
▶ ....

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. live - Sara - does - Where?
   ▶ .... ?
2. do - hear - you - a concert - What - at?
   ▶ .... ?
3. the - have - We - from - community - volunteers.
   ▶ ....
4. are - help - ready - to - you - We.
   ▶ ....
5. devices - repair - can - electronic - We.
   ▶ ....
6. and water - you - some - get - juice - Will?
   ▶ .... ?

4 Read the poster again and answer the following questions:

1. Who will repair things? ▶ ....
2. What kinds of things can people bring? ▶ ....
3. What are they raising money for? ▶ ....
4. Why is it a good idea to repair things and not throw them away?
   ▶ ....

5 Write an e-mail to your friend Hazem:

Invite him to share in the Repair Day that you and your friends are going to join to help save the planet and save money as well. Tell him about the project and how it's useful and tell him what you are going to do there

From: ....
To: ....
Subject: ....
....
....
.................,



Lesson 4 Animal rescue

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



animal rescue إنقاذ الحيوانات



wild animals حيوانات برية



turtle سلحفاة بحرية



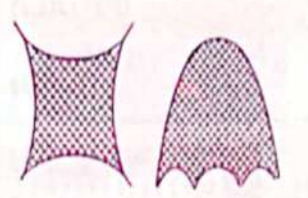
shell صدفة



flippers زعانف



shallow water مياه ضحلة



fishing net شبكة صيد سمك



get stuck يعلَق



charity مؤسسة خيرية



bite (v) يعضّ



scissors مقص



strange غريب

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

walked slowly	مشى ببطء	problem	مشكلة
Thank you for coming.	شكرًا لقدومك.	be careful	كن حذرًا
close to	بالقرب من	phone number	رقم التليفون
disappear	يختفي	frightened	خائف
object	شيء	hard	صلب - جامد
café	كافيه - مقهى	carefully	بحرص

Activity Book

marine animal	حيوان بحري	lights	أضواء
rescue center	مركز إنقاذ	visitors	زوار
vacation	عُطلة	accidents	حوادث
clear blue water	مياه زرقاء صافية	injured	مصاب
boats	قوارب	habitat	موطن طبيعي
water sports	رياضات مائية	lay eggs	يضع بيضًا
building	مبنى	website	موقع إلكتروني
contact (v)	يتواصل	area	منطقة

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
move	يتحرك	moved	moved
wave	يلوّح	waved	waved
phone	يتصل تيلفونيًا	phoned	phoned
rescue	يُنقذ	rescued	rescued
call	يتصل تيلفونيًا - ينادي	called	called
look for	يبحث عن	looked for	looked for
protect	يحمي	protected	protected
contact	يتواصل مع	contacted	contacted
touch	يلمس	touched	touched
happen	يحدث	happened	happened
disappear	يختفي	disappeared	disappeared
step back	يرجع للخلف	stepped back	stepped back



Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
lay	تبيض	laid	laid
find	يجد	found	found
come	يأتي	came	come
drive	يقود مركبة	drove	driven
stand	يقف	stood	stood
hold	يمسك	held	held
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
feel	يشعر - يحس	felt	felt
swim	يسبح - يعوم	swam	swum

Read and learn

The Turtle السلحفاة البحرية

Reem and Talia were playing on the beach with their parents. Suddenly ❶, Reem saw something strange in the sea. "Look, Talia. Is that a ball?" The two girls walked slowly to the strange object ❷. It looked like a fishing net ❸, but they could also see a small head, and something hard. It was a shell ❹! "It's a turtle!" said Talia.

"It's stuck ❺ in the net," said Reem. "It's frightened ❻!"

They waved to Mom and Dad on the beach.

"We've found a turtle. It has a problem!" said Reem.

Mom and Dad quickly came into the sea.

"What can we do?" asked Talia. The net was around the turtle's neck ❼ and flippers ❽.

"Can we touch it?"

"Sea turtles don't bite ❾," said Mom.

"But you need to be careful with wild animals ❿

1. فجأة
2. الشيء الغريب
3. شبكة صيد
4. صَدَفة
5. عالقة
6. خائفة
7. رقبة
8. زعانف
9. لا تعضّ
10. كن حذرًا مع الحيوانات البرية

The Turtle

السلحفاة البحرية



"I saw a poster with the name of a charity ⑪ which rescues turtles," said Talia. "I'll phone it," said Mom. There was a small café on the beach with a poster and a phone number for the charity. Mom called it.

"Hello. My daughters have found a turtle in the sea. It has a net around its neck, and it can't swim well."

"We'll come to the beach now," said the woman.

Soon, a car drove into the car park and a man and a woman got out.

"I'm Mariam and this is Adel," the woman said.

"Thank you for coming," said Talia. Dad and Reem were standing close to ⑫ the turtle in shallow water ⑬. Mariam got a small pair of scissors ⑭ from the bag. With Adel holding the turtle, she carefully cut off the net ⑮. Everybody stepped back ⑯ and the turtle slowly began to swim. It could move easily now. They watched it swim away. Before it disappeared, Dad took a photo.

"Thank you! You saved the turtle's life!" Mariam said to the family.

"Thank you for calling us. We always want to help," said Adel.

⑪ مؤسسة خيرية
⑫ بالقرب من
⑬ في مياه ضحلة
⑭ مقص صغير
⑮ قطعت شبكة الصيد بحرص
⑯ أخذ خطوة للخلف

Exercises on Lesson 

1 Read and circle the correct word:

1. How did Talia and Reem feel when they were playing on the beach?
(tired – happy – annoyed)

2. How did they feel when they found the turtle?
(worried – relaxed – sad)

3. How did the turtle feel?
(interested – excited – frightened)

4. How did everybody feel when the turtle swam away?
(happy – annoyed – sad)

2 Complete the summary of the story with the words from the box:

bite – disappeared – fishing net – flippers – strange

While Reem and Talia were playing on the beach, they saw something ❶ .... in the sea. They couldn't see what it was. It was a turtle, and a ❷ .... was around its neck. It couldn't move its head or its ❸ .... and it was in danger. So, Reem's mom quickly phoned an animal rescue charity. Soon, a man and a woman arrived to help the turtle. They were called Adel and Mariam. Adel held the turtle while Mariam cut the fishing net with some scissors. Turtles aren't dangerous animals and they don't ❹ .... , So Adel and Mariam weren't in danger. After that, Reem, Talia, and their parents watched as the turtle swam away. Before it ❺ .... , Dad took a photo of the beautiful animal.

3 Read the story again and match the words to the definitions:

bite – disappear – fishing net – flippers – strange

1. some sea animals have these to help them move ▶ ....
2. what fishing boats use to catch lots of fish ▶ ....
3. unusual or surprising ▶ ....
4. cut something with your teeth ▶ ....
5. when something goes away and you can't see it ▶ ....

4 Read again and answer:

1. What was around the turtle's neck and flippers? ▶ ....
2. How did the turtle feel? ▶ ....
3. What did Talia see on a poster? ▶ ....
4. How did Adel help? ▶ ....
5. What did Mariam do? ▶ ....
6. What happened to the turtle at the end? ▶ ....

5 Read again and complete the sentences:

1. Reem and Talia saw the turtle ....
2. The turtle couldn't swim because ....
3. Reem's mom ....
4. Soon, a man and a woman ....
5. While Mariam cut the fishing net, Adel ....
6. Turtles don't bite and they aren't ....
7. While the turtle swam away, ...
8. Before the turtle disappeared, Dad ....

6 Read the text and answer the questions: Activity Book

Marine Animal Rescue Center مركز إنقاذ الحيوانات البحرية

We are looking for volunteers! We need people to help us at the Marine Animal Rescue Center.

Every year, we have more visitors who come on vacation to enjoy the beaches and the beautiful clear blue water. But when we have more visitors, we have more problems for our marine animals. There are more boats, more water sports, more garbage, and more lights at night from buildings and hotels. All of this is bad for turtles and other marine animals.

- Many turtles have accidents with boats, or they get stuck in fishing nets. We need volunteers to help us look after injured turtles at the rescue center.

- As more hotels are built, turtles lose their beach habitats. We need to protect the beaches where turtles come to lay their eggs. We need volunteers to work at night on the beaches, to protect turtles when they are laying their eggs.

If you feel excited about helping us protect turtles, please contact us on our website.

1. Why do people come on vacation to this area?

▶ ....

2. Why are there more problems for marine animals now?

▶ ....

3. How do turtles get injured?

▶ ....

4. What happens when more hotels are built?

▶ ....

5. Why do turtles come to beaches at night?

▶ ....

7 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. were - the - playing - on - beach - They.

▶ ....

2. saw - She - a strange - in - the sea - thing.

▶ ....

3. found - turtle - a - We've - the beach - on.

▶ ....

4. be careful - need to - You - animals - wild - with.

▶ ....

5. the beach - was - café - There - a small - on.

▶ ....

6. turtle - The - was - water - shallow - in.

▶ ....

8 Write a paragraph of (50) words using the following elements:

Ideas to help you: *birds – nice – happy – fly – sing – sweet voice – live – trees – build – nests – look for – food – feed – young – mouth*

....

....

....

....

....

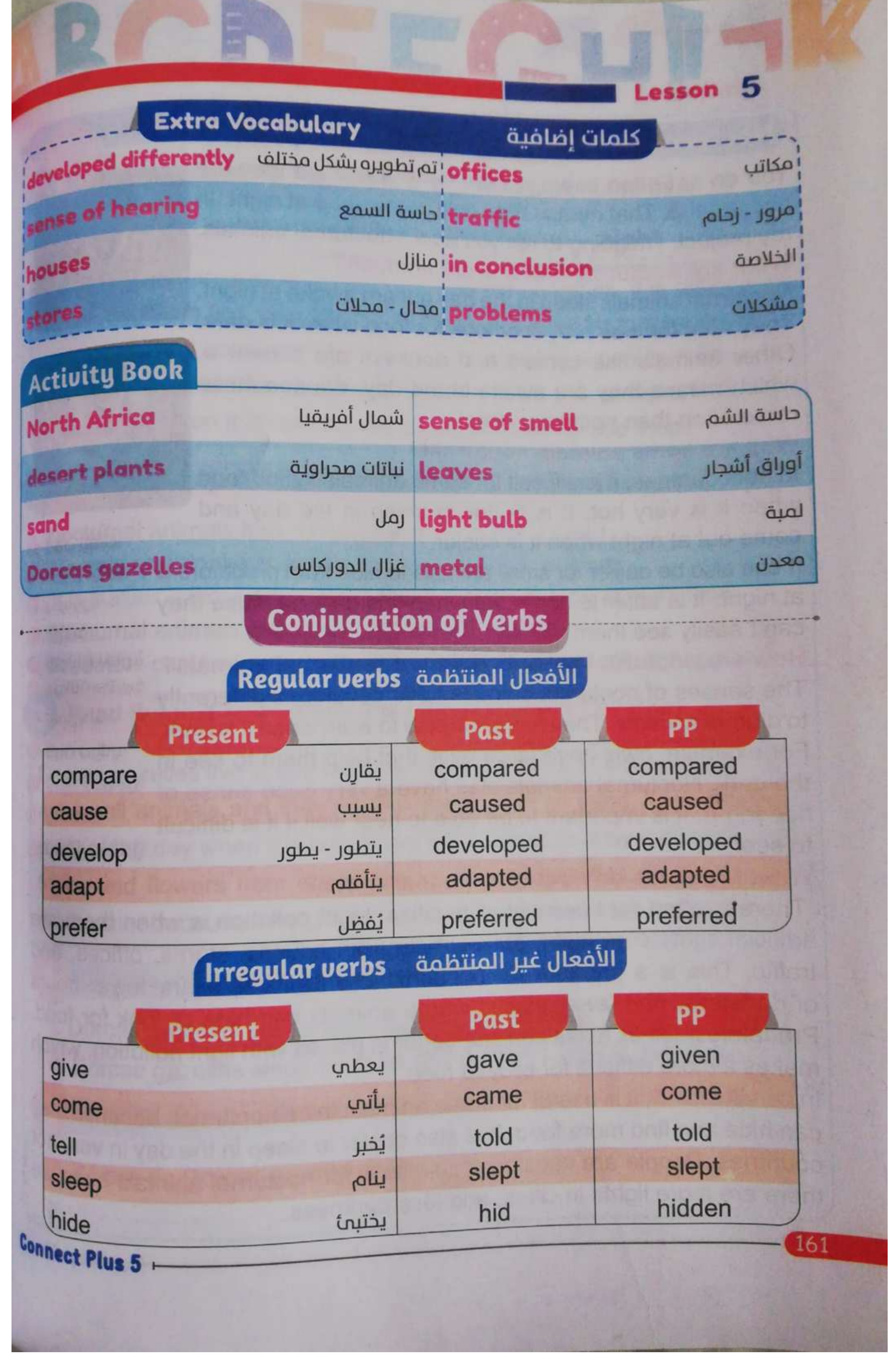




Lesson 5 Life at night

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

nocturnal animals حيوانات ليلية	diurnal animals حيوانات نهارية	predator حيوان مفترس	prey فريسة
fennec fox ثعلب الفنك	camel جمل	donkey حمار	owl بُومَة
light pollution تلوث ضوئي	artificial lights أضواء اصطناعية	in the day نهارًا	at night ليلاً
hot countries دول حارة المناخ	project مشروع	darkness ظلام	awake مستيقظ
adapt يتكيَّف	senses حواس	hunt يصطاد حيوانات	useful مفيد



Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

developed differently	تم تطويره بشكل مختلف	offices	مكاتب
sense of hearing	حاسة السمع	traffic	مرور - زحام
houses	منازل	in conclusion	الخلاصة
stores	محال - محلات	problems	مشكلات

Activity Book

North Africa	شمال أفريقيا	sense of smell	حاسة الشم
desert plants	نباتات صحراوية	leaves	أوراق أشجار
sand	رمل	light bulb	لمبة
Dorcas gazelles	غزال الدوركاس	metal	معدن

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
compare	يقارِن	compared	compared
cause	يسبب	caused	caused
develop	يتطور - يطور	developed	developed
adapt	يتأقلم	adapted	adapted
prefer	يُفضِل	preferred	preferred

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
give	يعطي	gave	given
come	يأتي	came	come
tell	يُخبر	told	told
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
hide	يختبئ	hid	hidden

Nocturnal Animals حيوانات ليلية by Youssef Sabry

You do not often see a fennec fox ❶, because they are nocturnal ❷. That means they only come out ❸ at night. In my project, I'm going to tell you about nocturnal animals.

What are nocturnal and diurnal animals?

Nocturnal animals sleep in the day but are awake at night. They hunt for their prey ❹ or look for food when it is dark. Other animals like camels and donkeys are diurnal ❺, which means they are awake in the day. We see these more often than nocturnal ones!



Why are some animals nocturnal?

In hot countries, it is difficult for some animals to find food when it is very hot. It is better to sleep in the day and come out at night when it is cooler.

It can also be easier for small animals to hide from predators ❻ at night. It is safer to come out when it is dark because they can't easily see them.

How are nocturnal animals different to diurnal animals?

The senses of nocturnal animals have developed differently to diurnal animals. They have adapted to work when it is dark. For example, owls have large eyes that help them to see in the dark. Nocturnal animals also have a very good sense of hearing ❼. It is important to be able to hear well if it is difficult to see.

What problems do nocturnal animals have?

There is often light pollution ❽ in cities. Light pollution is when there are artificial lights ❾ at night, for example from houses, stores, offices, and traffic. This is a problem for nocturnal animals. There are fewer hours of darkness, and fewer places where animals can hide or look for food. Predators such as foxes can see better in places with light pollution, which makes it more difficult for prey to hide.

In conclusion ❿, it is useful for some animals to be nocturnal, because they can hide and find more food. It is also easier to sleep in the day in very hot countries. People are causing problems ⓫ for nocturnal animals because there are more lights in cities, and less darkness.

❶ ثعلب الفنك
❷ حيوان ليلي
❸ يخرجون
❹ فريسة
❺ حيوانات نهارية
❻ حيوانات مفترسة
❼ سمع حاد
❽ تلوث ضوئي
❾ أضواء اصطناعية
❿ والخلاصة
⓫ يسببون مشاكل

Exercises on Lesson 5

1 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

dark – day – predators – nocturnal – night

Why are some animals ❶ .... ? In hot countries, it is difficult for some animals to find food when it is very hot. It is better to sleep in the ❷ .... and come out at ❸ .... when it is cooler. It can also be easier for small animals to hide from ❹ .... at night. It is safer to come out when it is dark because they can't easily see them.

2 Read the project again and choose the correct answer:

1. Nocturnal animals look for food when it is (hot – dark).
2. Camels and donkeys are (nocturnal – diurnal) animals.
3. It is (easier – more difficult) for small animals to hide at night time.
4. Nocturnal animals often have big (eyes – heads).
5. Predators can (see – hear) their prey better in places with light pollution.

3 Read the text and answer the questions? Activity Book

Dorcas gazelles live in and near the hot dry deserts of North Africa. They are small animals and they are the same color as sand. They sleep for most of the day when it is hot. At night it is cooler so they look for leaves, fruits, and flowers from desert plants. Dorcas gazelles do not need to drink water because they get all the water they need from their food.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Dorcas gazelles are (small – big – huge) animals.
2. Dorcas gazelles sleep for most of the (night – day – darkness).

B Answer these questions:

3. Where do Dorcas gazelles live?

▶ ....

4. Why don't Dorcas gazelles drink water?

▶ ....

4 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. animals - do - problems - What - have - nocturnal?

▶ .... ?

2. fox - is - animal - a - nocturnal - The fennec.

▶ ....

3. diurnal - and camels - are - Donkeys - animals.

▶ ....

4. sense of - have - Nocturnal animals - good - hearing - a very.

▶ ....

5. in - is - There - light pollution - cities - often.

▶ ....

5 Read again and answer the questions:

1. Why are some animals nocturnal?
   a) in hot, desert countries, it's easier to hunt at night when it's cooler
   b) in some countries, there are too many people in places during the day
2. How have owls adapted to being nocturnal?
   a) they have a good sense of smell that helps them find prey
   b) they have big eyes that help them see in the dark
3. What do nocturnal animals have?
   a) a good sense of hearing
   b) long legs
4. What is light pollution?
   a) plastic and metal that is in light bulbs
   b) artificial light from house, buildings, and traffic
5. Why is light pollution bad for nocturnal animals?
   a) it's difficult for animals to sleep because it isn't dark enough
   b) there are fewer hours of darkness when animals can hide or look for food



Lesson 6 Writing an introduction

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



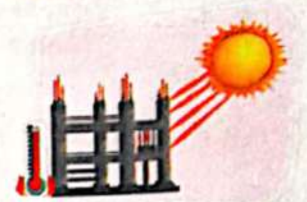
humans بشر



urban environment بيئة حضرية



rural areas مناطق ريفية



absorb heat تمتص الحرارة



artificial اصطناعي



plastic pollution تلوث بلاستيكي



traffic زحام - مرور



concrete خرسانة

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

light pollution	تلوث ضوئي	**garbage**	قمامة
problem	مشكلة	**street lights**	أضواء الشارع
surprising	مفاجئ	**ocean**	محيط
the natural world	العالم الطبيعي	**in the past**	في الماضي

Activity Book

topic	موضوع	**busy cities**	مدن مزدحمة
find out	يكتشف	**environments**	بيئات
air	هواء	**create**	يوجد - يخلق
carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون	**charities**	جمعيات خيرية
oxygen	أكسجين	**affect**	تؤثر

Conjugation of Verbs

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

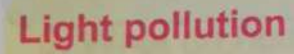
Present		Past	PP
cause	يُسبب	caused	caused
research	يبحث - يكتب بحث	researched	researched
happen	يحدث	happened	happened
answer	يُجيب	answered	answered
explain	يشرح	explained	explained

Writing an introduction كتابة مقدمة عن موضوع (مدخل لموضوع)

When you write an introduction to a project, you have to make the topic very clear. You can do this by starting with the questions that you are going to answer in the project. You can also explain what you are going to do.

عندما تكتب مقدمة لموضوع، لابد أن يكون الموضوع الذي ستتناوله واضحًا، يمكنك أن تبدأ بأسئلة سوف تجيب عنها في موضوعك، ويمكنك أيضًا أن تشرح ما سوف تقوم به.

Read these introductions اقرأ هذه المقدمات



Light pollution

Did you know that humans ❶ make more artificial light ❷ now than at any time in the past? Cities are getting bigger ❸ and stores, houses, and traffic all make light. We wanted to find out ❹ what happens to the natural world when there is a lot of artificial light.

❶ البشر
❷ ضوء صناعي
❸ تكبر
❹ نكتشف



Read these introductions اقرأ هذه المقدمات

Plastic pollution



Did you know that it can take 400 years for plastic to disappear in the sea? This causes big problems for animals in the sea. I have researched ⑤ what causes plastic pollution and why we need to stop it.

⑤ بحث

Urban environments



Did you know that urban areas are often hotter than rural areas ⑥ ? This might not be surprising because concrete ⑦ and buildings can absorb heat ⑧. This makes the air around them hotter. This is my project about the urban environment and why it can be a difficult place to live.

⑥ مناطق ريفية
⑦ خرسانة
⑧ يمتص الحرارة

Exercises on Lesson 

1 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

air - carbon dioxide - cleaner - environments - green - know - plants - urban

Did you ❶ .... that ❷ .... and trees can help clean the ❸ .... in busy cities and urban ❹ .... ? Plants absorb ❺ .... and they make oxygen. I have researched how we can create more ❻ .... spaces in our cities and how this will create ❼ .... air in ❽ .... environments.

2 Complete the information about writing an introduction with these words:

answer – explain – introduction – questions – topic

When you write an ❶ .... to a project, you have to make the ❷ .... very clear. You can do this by starting with the ❸ .... that you are going to ❹ .... in the project.
You can also ❺ .... what you are going to do.

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. big - causes - in - problems - the sea - Plastic pollution.
▶ ....
2. heat - Concrete - buildings - and - absorb - can.
▶ ....
3. pollution - stop - need - to - We - plastic.
▶ ....
4. the cities - lots of - are - lights - in - There.
▶ ....

4 Choose a project and write an introduction:

1. Five ways we can help the environment.
2. Why animal rescue charities are important.
3. How noise pollution affects people's health.
4. How air pollution affects people's health.
5. Why we need to protect our beaches.



Lesson 7 Story (The early bird)

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



sparrow عصفور



blackbird طائر أسود



dove حمامة



bulbul بلبل



deafening يصم الآذان



loud صوتٌ عالٍ



quiet هادئ



turn off يطفئ

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

birds	طيور	**Good idea!**	فكرة جيدة!
night	ليل	**tired**	مرهق
dark	داكن - مظلم	**pleased**	سعيد - مسرور
bright	مشرق	**awake**	مستيقظ
lights	أضواء	**early**	مبكرًا
asleep (adj)	نائم	**street**	شارع
I feel excited.	أشعر بالحماسة.	**noise**	ضوضاء
I don't know what to do.	لا أعرف ما يجب عليّ فعله.	**environment**	بيئة

The early bird

الطائر المبكر





Speely Sparrow was asleep. It was dark and quiet ❶. Then a noise woke him up. Boomy Blackbird was singing loudly.

The singing was annoying. Speely said, "Please be quiet. It's night! I was sleeping!"

Boomy flew over to Speely's tree. "I'm sorry," he said. "The lights in people's houses wake me up. I feel excited, so I sing!"

"Ah yes," said Speely, "the lights are strong and they're much brighter ❷ than the old ones."

"I don't know what to do," Boomy said sadly.

Speely said, "I know! We can tell people that their lights are too bright. We can sing together." "Good idea!" said Boomy.

So the two birds sang outside all the windows in the street. But nobody heard. Everybody was sleeping.

Boomy said, "Can we get help?"

Speely said, "Yes, I'll ask a friend. Dovy Dove is always up early!"

So Dovy sang with them, but only Mrs. Samia heard because her baby was already awake.

The next night, Billy Bulbul joined them. The birds sang for hours. But everybody was still sleeping and nobody heard.

So the next night, Speely and Boomy brought all their friends. All the birds sang very loudly.

The noise was deafening ❸! Everybody woke up and looked out of their windows. Ten-year-old Amira said to her mom, "The birds are very loud! Why are they singing now? It's night!"

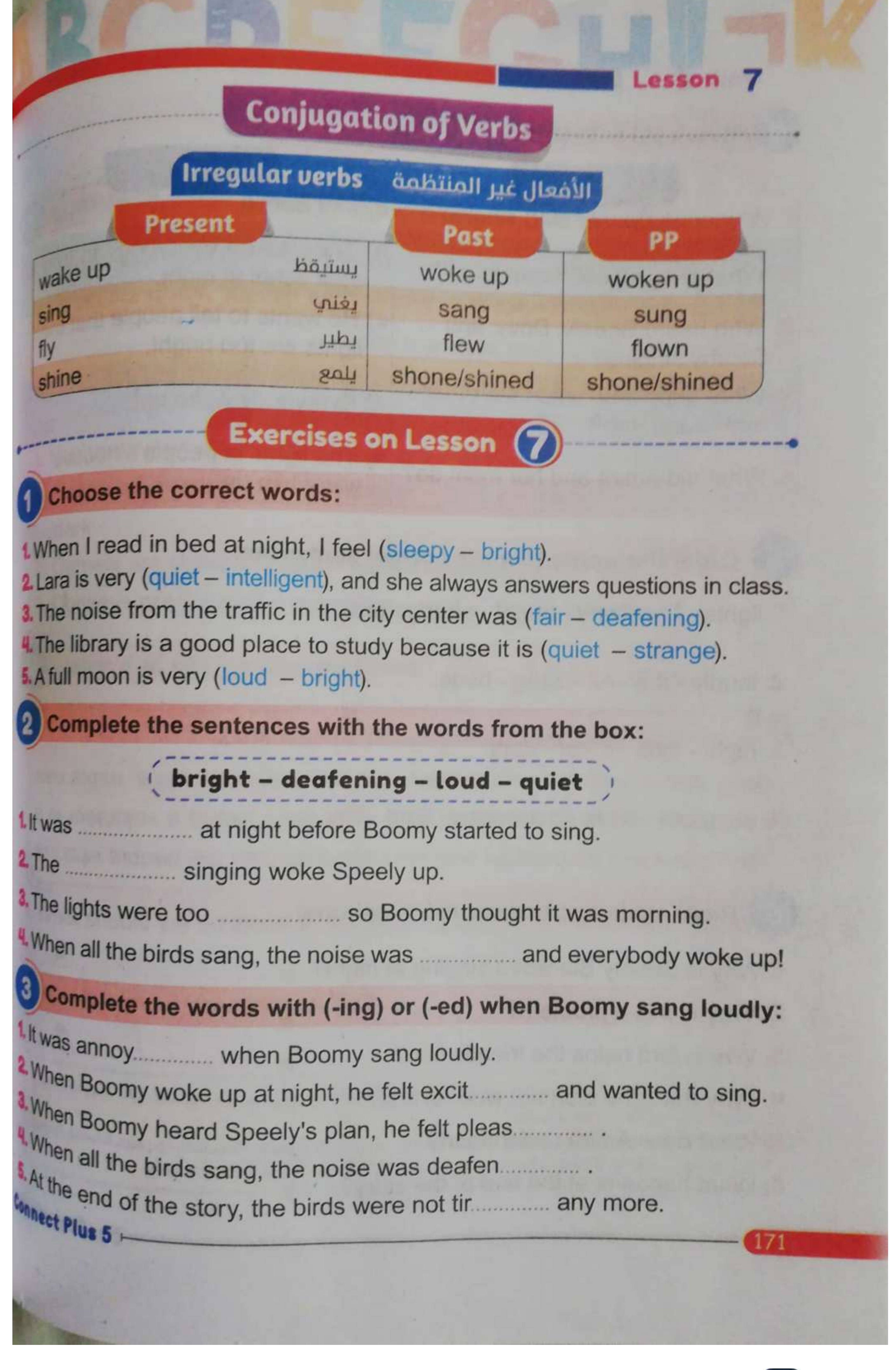
❶ هادئة
❷ ألمع بريقًا
❸ تصم الآذان
❹ البيئة
❺ غير مُتعَب



"It was dark at night when I was a little girl," said her mom. "Look how bright the lights are shining now."

"Mom, maybe the lights wake up the birds, so they are not sleeping at night," said Amira. "They think it's morning because the lights are waking them up. Let's ask people to turn off their lights at night, when there is nobody around." "What a good idea, Amira," said her mom. "That will help the environment ❹ and help the birds, too."

Everybody agreed and soon it was dark again at night. The birds could sleep. They were not tired ❺ any more.



Conjugation of Verbs

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	PP
wake up	يستيقظ	woke up	woken up
sing	يغني	sang	sung
fly	يطير	flew	flown
shine	يلمع	shone/shined	shone/shined

Exercises on Lesson 7

1 Choose the correct words:

1. When I read in bed at night, I feel (sleepy – bright).
2. Lara is very (quiet – intelligent), and she always answers questions in class.
3. The noise from the traffic in the city center was (fair – deafening).
4. The library is a good place to study because it is (quiet – strange).
5. A full moon is very (loud – bright).

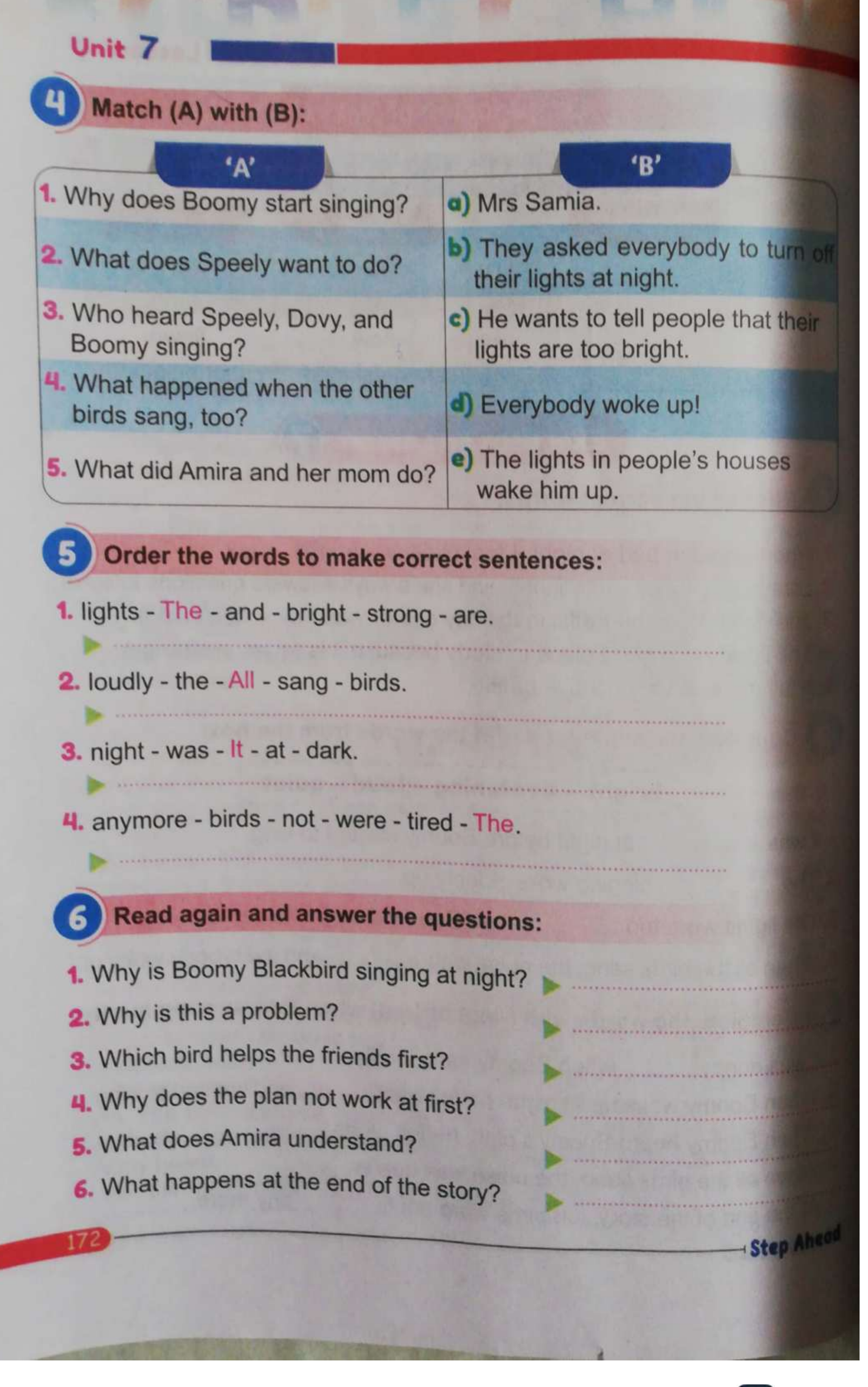
2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box:

bright – deafening – loud – quiet

1. It was .... at night before Boomy started to sing.
2. The .... singing woke Speely up.
3. The lights were too .... so Boomy thought it was morning.
4. When all the birds sang, the noise was .... and everybody woke up!

3 Complete the words with (-ing) or (-ed) when Boomy sang loudly:

1. It was annoy............ when Boomy sang loudly.
2. When Boomy woke up at night, he felt excit............ and wanted to sing.
3. When Boomy heard Speely's plan, he felt pleas............ .
4. When all the birds sang, the noise was deafen............ .
5. At the end of the story, the birds were not tir............ any more.



4 Match (A) with (B):

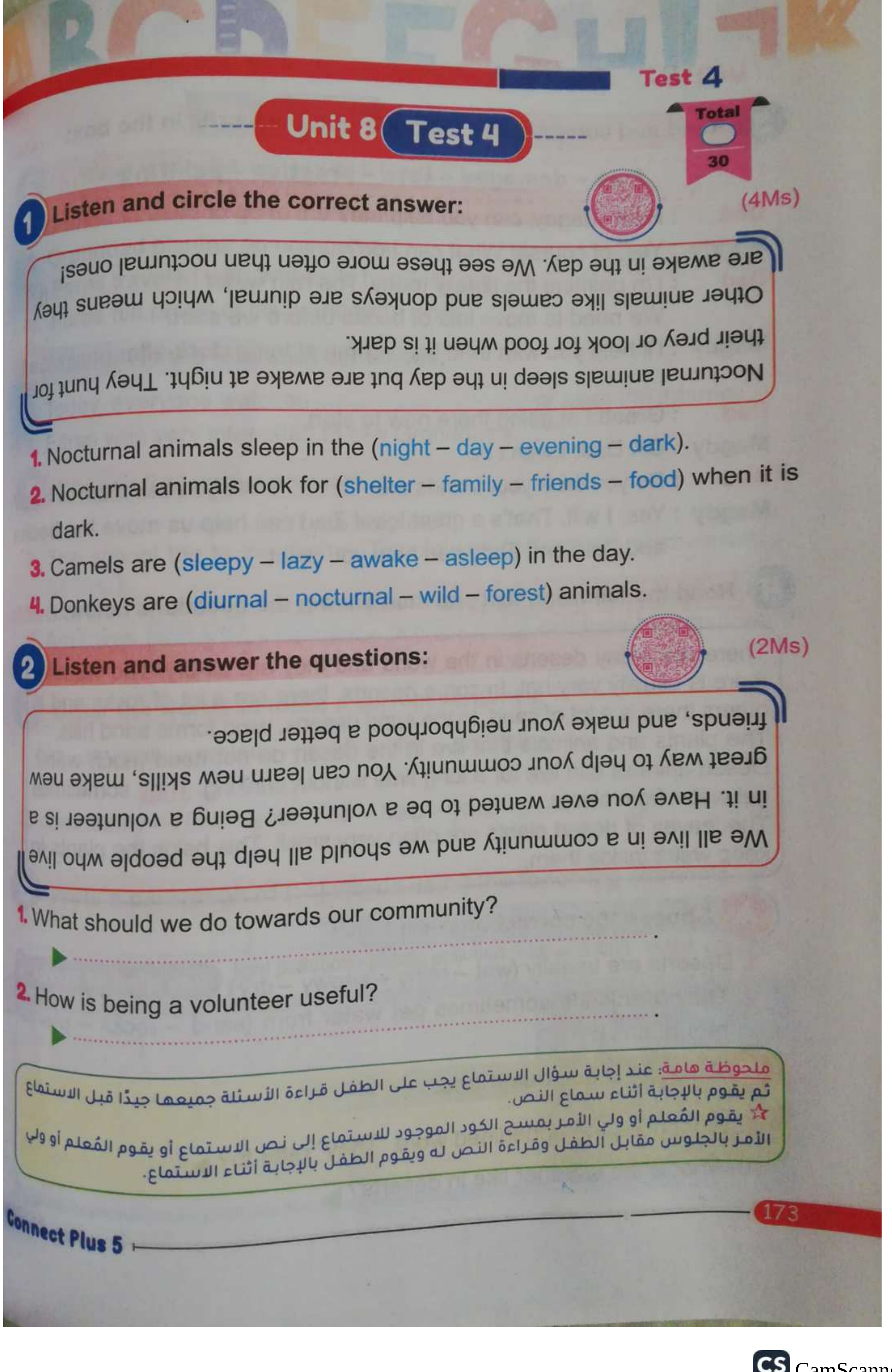
'A'	'B'
1. Why does Boomy start singing?	a) Mrs Samia.
2. What does Speely want to do?	b) They asked everybody to turn off their lights at night.
3. Who heard Speely, Dovy, and Boomy singing?	c) He wants to tell people that their lights are too bright.
4. What happened when the other birds sang, too?	d) Everybody woke up!
5. What did Amira and her mom do?	e) The lights in people's houses wake him up.

5 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. lights - The - and - bright - strong - are.
   ▶ ....
2. loudly - the - All - sang - birds.
   ▶ ....
3. night - was - It - at - dark.
   ▶ ....
4. anymore - birds - not - were - tired - The.
   ▶ ....

6 Read again and answer the questions:

1. Why is Boomy Blackbird singing at night? ▶ ....
2. Why is this a problem? ▶ ....
3. Which bird helps the friends first? ▶ ....
4. Why does the plan not work at first? ▶ ....
5. What does Amira understand? ▶ ....
6. What happens at the end of the story? ▶ ....



Unit 8 Test 4

Total ___ / 30

1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (4Ms)

Nocturnal animals sleep in the day but are awake at night. They hunt for their prey or look for food when it is dark.
Other animals like camels and donkeys are diurnal, which means they are awake in the day. We see these more often than nocturnal ones!

1. Nocturnal animals sleep in the (night – day – evening – dark).
2. Nocturnal animals look for (shelter – family – friends – food) when it is dark.
3. Camels are (sleepy – lazy – awake – asleep) in the day.
4. Donkeys are (diurnal – nocturnal – wild – forest) animals.

2 Listen and answer the questions: (2Ms)

We all live in a community and we should all help the people who live in it. Have you ever wanted to be a volunteer? Being a volunteer is a great way to help your community. You can learn new skills, make new friends, and make your neighborhood a better place.

1. What should we do towards our community?
▶ ....

2. How is being a volunteer useful?
▶ ....

ملحوظة هامة: عند إجابة سؤال الاستماع يجب على الطفل قراءة الأسئلة جميعها جيدًا قبل الاستماع ثم يقوم بالإجابة أثناء سماع النص.
☆ يقوم المُعلم أو ولي الأمر بمسح الكود الموجود للاستماع إلى نص الاستماع أو يقوم المُعلم أو ولي الأمر بالجلوس مقابل الطفل وقراءة النص له ويقوم الطفل بالإجابة أثناء الاستماع.

3 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box: (4Ms)

free – damaged – late – practice – painting

Dad : Hello Magdy, can you help me?
Magdy : Yes, of course! What can I do?
Dad : I'm painting the library today. The rain water .... it. We need to move lots of books before we start!
Magdy : I'll help you with that! I can come at ten o'clock after basketball ....
Dad : Great! I'm going there now to start.
Magdy : OK Dad, I won't be ....
Dad : Do you think your friends are .... ? Will you ask them to help?
Magdy : Yes, I will. That's a great idea! Ziad can help us move the books and Zein and Fady can help you paint.

4 Read the following text and then answer the questions below: (4Ms)

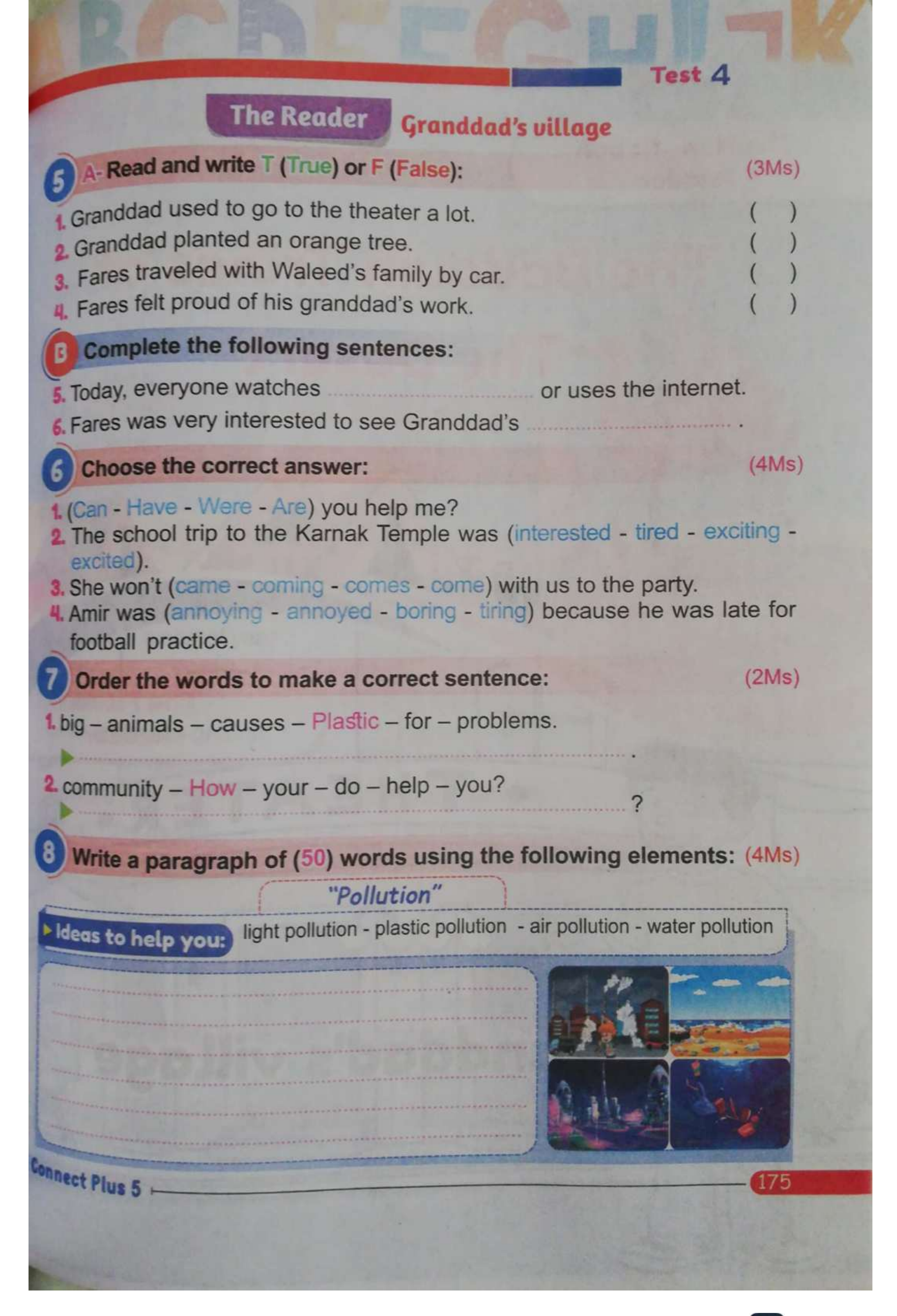
There are many deserts in the world and they are all dry. The weather there is usually very hot. In some deserts, there are a lot of rocks and in others there is a lot of sand. In the sand deserts, wind forms sand hills.
The plants and animals that live in the desert do not need much water. Desert animals can live for a long time without drinking. <u>They</u> sometimes get water from plants.
The leaves of desert plants are often very small. This helps the plants to keep water inside them.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Deserts are usually (wet – rainy – snowy – dry).
2. Desert animals sometimes get water from (sand – rocks – plants – mountains).

B Answer these questions:

3. What does the underlined word "They" refer to? ▶ ....
4. What is the weather like in deserts? ▶ ....



The Reader — Granddad's village

5 A- Read and write T (True) or F (False): (3Ms)

1. Granddad used to go to the theater a lot. ( )
2. Granddad planted an orange tree. ( )
3. Fares traveled with Waleed's family by car. ( )
4. Fares felt proud of his granddad's work. ( )

B Complete the following sentences:

5. Today, everyone watches .... or uses the internet.
6. Fares was very interested to see Granddad's ....

6 Choose the correct answer: (4Ms)

1. (Can - Have - Were - Are) you help me?
2. The school trip to the Karnak Temple was (interested - tired - exciting - excited).
3. She won't (came - coming - comes - come) with us to the party.
4. Amir was (annoying - annoyed - boring - tiring) because he was late for football practice.

7 Order the words to make a correct sentence: (2Ms)

1. big – animals – causes – Plastic – for – problems.

▶ ....

2. community – How – your – do – help – you?

▶ .... ?

8 Write a paragraph of (50) words using the following elements: (4Ms)

"Pollution"

▶ Ideas to help you: light pollution - plastic pollution - air pollution - water pollution

....

....

....

....

....

....

The Non -fiction Reader

The Bedouin Tribes of The Desert

The Fiction Reader

Granddad's village



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية

English	Arabic
Bedouin tribes	قبائل بدوية
Bedouin people	بدو
the Bedouin way of life	طريقة الحياة البدوية
Bedouin tents	خيام بدوية
North Africa	شمال أفريقيا
Middle East	الشرق الأوسط
South Sinai	جنوب سيناء
The Sahara Desert	الصحراء الكبرى
area	منطقة
modern times	العصور الحديثة
old traditions	تقاليد قديمة
nomads	رحالة - بدو
at different times of year	في أوقات مختلفة من العام
almost	تقريبا
water under the ground	ماء تحت الأرض (مياه جوفية)
dig wells	يحفرون آبارًا
through the desert	عبر الصحراء
travel across the desert	يسافر عبر الصحراء
keep goats	يرعى الماعز
goat meat	لحم الماعز
goat milk	حليب الماعز
cheese	جبن
bread	خبز
visitors	زوار - زائرين
sugar	سكر

English	Arabic
winter months	أشهر الشتاء
migrate (v)	يهاجر
grow fruit and vegetables	يزرعون الفواكه والخضراوات
an oasis	واحة
return to	يعود إلى
survive (v)	يصمد - يبقى على قيد الحياة
hot dry place	مكان جاف حار
the natural world	العالم الطبيعي
made from wool	مصنوع من الصوف
easy to put up	من السهل نصبها
take down (a tent)	ينزل خيمة (يفكها)
pot	وعاء
herbs	أعشاب
spices	بهارات
adapted well to	تكيفت بشكل جيد مع
transportation	وسائل النقل
camel skin	جلد الجمل
drink hot tea and coffee	يشرب الشاي والقهوة الساخنة
rugs	سجاد
hospitable people	شعب مضياف
welcome guests	يرحب بالضيوف
dates	تمر - بلح
shelter	مأوى
dishes	أطباق - أكلات
diet	نظام غذائي

Why do Bedouin people move their animals across the desert?



The Bedouin tribes are the oldest group of people in the deserts of North Africa and the Middle East. They have lived in the area for thousands of years. There are over 4 million Bedouin people in the world. About 1,200,000 are in Egypt, where they mostly live in South Sinai and the Sahara Desert.



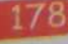
The Bedouin way of life is changing in modern times, but they have very old traditions. They are nomads, which means that they move to different places at different times of year because of the weather. They live in the desert in the winter months when it is cooler.



In summer, it is too hot to be in the desert. They migrate to places where they can grow fruit and vegetables, such as an oasis. It is difficult to survive in the desert, but Bedouin people have learned how to live in a hot dry place and how to use everything in the natural world around them. Bedouin tents are made from wool, and they are easy to put up and take down.



Bedouins understand almost everything about the natural world, and this helps them to find water in the desert. For example, if there are birds in one area, or some small plants, there might be water under the ground. They know how and where to dig wells, and they return to these wells every year to find water as they migrate through the desert.





Animals are important to the Bedouin way of life. They keep goats and travel across the desert to find food and water for them. Goat milk, and the cheese made from this, is an important part of their diet. Goat meat is used in lots of dishes. It is cooked for a long time in a pot with vegetables, herbs, and spices. But the most important animal is the camel. Camels have adapted well to desert life, and they are used for transportation, milk, and food. Camel skin can be used to make clothes and shelter, and camel hair is used to make rugs.



Bedouins are very hospitable people - they will always welcome guests to their homes and give them something to eat, such as dates or delicious baked bread. They drink hot tea and coffee, sometimes with lots of sugar, and this is given to visitors, too.

Questions with their model answers

1 Read and write T(True) or F(False):

1. The Bedouin way of life is the same as it has always been. T/ F
2. It is too hot to be in the desert in winter. T/ F
3. Bedouin people are good at using natural resources. T/ F
4. When Bedouins find water in the desert, they come back to the same place several times. T/ F
5. Goat cheese is made in a pot with vegetables. T/ F
6. The Bedouin tribes are the oldest group of people in the desert. T/ F
7. There are over 8 million Bedouin people in the world. T/ F
8. About 1,200,000 Bedouin people are in Egypt. T/ F

9. Bedouins in Egypt mostly live in South Sinai only. T/ F
10. Bedouin people don't have old traditions. T/ F
11. Nomads are moving to different places at different times of year. T/ F
12. In Summer, it's too hot to be in the desert. T/ F
13. Nomads migrate to oases. T/ F
14. Bedouin tents are made of wool. T/ F
15. Bedouin tents aren't easy to put up and take down. T/ F
16. Bedouins understand almost everything about the natural world. T/ F
17. Where there are birds and plants, there might be water under ground. T/ F
18. Bedouins don't know how and where to dig wells. T/ F
19. Goat meat is used in a lot of dishes. T/ F
20. The most important animal in the desert is the elephant. T/ F
21. Camels have adapted well to desert life. T/ F
22. Goats are used for transportation. T/ F
23. Camel skin can be used to make shelters. T/ F
24. Camel hair isn't used to make rugs. T/ F
25. Bedouins aren't very hospitable people. T/ F
26. Bedouins give the visitors hot tea and coffee. T/ F

2 Complete the following sentences:

1. The .... are the oldest group of people in the desert of North Africa and the Middle East.
2. About 1,200,000 Bedouin people are in ....
3. Bedouins in Egypt mostly lived in South .... and the Sahara Desert.
4. There are over 4 million Bedouin people in the ....
5. The Bedouin way of life is changing in ....
6. Bedouins have very old ....
7. Bedouins are .... , which means that they move to different places at different times of year.
8. Bedouins live in the desert in the .... months when it is cooler.
9. In .... , it is too hot to be in the desert.
10. They .... to places where they can grow fruit and vegetables, such as an oasis.
11. It is difficult to .... in the desert.
12. Bedouin people have learned how to live in a .... place.

13. .... are made from wool, and they are easy to put up and take down.

14. Bedouins understand almost everything about the .... , and this helps them to find water in the desert.

15. If there are birds in one area, or small plants, there might be .... under the ground.

16. Bedouins know how and where to dig ....

17. Bedouins return to these wells every year to find water as they migrate through the ....

18. Animals are important to the Bedouin way of ....

19. Bedouins keep .... and travel across the desert to find food and water for them.

20. .... and the cheese is an important part of Bedouins' diet.

21. .... is used in lots of dishes. It is cooked with vegetables, herbs, and spices.

22. The most important animal in the desert is the ....

23. Camels have adapted well to ....

24. Camels are used for .... milk, and food.

25. .... can be used to make clothes and shelter.

26. Camel hair is used to make ....

27. Bedouins are very .... people.

28. Bedouins will always welcome .... to their homes.

Answers

1- F	2- F	3- T	4- T	5- F	6- T	7- T	8- T	9- F
10- F	11- T	12- T	13- T	14- T	15- F	16- T	17- T	18- F
19- T	20- F	21- T	22- F	23- T	24- F	25- F	26- T	

1- Bedouin tribes	2- Egypt	3- Sinai	4- world
5- modern times	6- traditions	7- nomads	8- winter
9- summer	10- migrate	11- survive	12- hot dry
13- Bedouin tents	14- natural world	15- water	16- wells
17- desert	18- life	19- goats	20- Goat milk
21- Goat meat	22- camel	23- desert life	24- transportation
25- Camel skin	26- rugs	27- hospitable	28- guests

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
Bedouin traditions	التقاليد البدوية	north	اتجاه الشمال
camels and goats	جمال وماعز	east	اتجاه الشرق
the falcon	الصقر	south	اتجاه الجنوب
amazing bird	طائر مذهل	the shape of sand dunes	شكل الكثبان الرملية
predator	مفترس	develop in different ways	تتطور بطرق مختلفة
prey	فريسة	get lost	يضل طريقه
long distance	مسافة طويلة	the person	الشخص
keep falcons	يربي صقور	festivals	مهرجانات - احتفالات
rabbits	أرانب	weddings	حفلات زفاف
strong relationship	علاقة قوية	the natural world	العالم الطبيعي
the position of stars	موقع النجوم	hunt for food	يصطاد بحثًا عن الغذاء
direction	اتجاه	way of life	أسلوب المعيشة

Bedouin traditions



As well as camels and goats, there is another animal which is important to Bedouins - the falcon. This amazing bird is a predator which can hunt for food in the desert. It can see very well, so it can find prey from a very long distance. Then it can fly quickly to catch it. Bedouin people keep falcons and teach the bird to catch food such as rabbits for them. There is a very strong relationship between the person and the falcon!

How do Bedouins know where to go?



It's easy to get lost in the desert, but Bedouins use the sun to find east and west. They also know the position of stars in the sky at night, and this shows which direction is north. They can look at the shape of sand dunes, too. The direction which the wind comes from makes the sand dunes develop in different ways. If the

wind is coming from the east, the sand dunes will go from north to south. All of this helps Bedouins to know where to go in the desert.

What traditions do Bedouins have?

Poetry is an important Bedouin tradition. People remember and say long poems at weddings, parties, and festivals. They also say shorter poems as they travel on camels or work. These poems can be fast or slow, to help them as they work or move. The poems are often about family, the natural world, and their way of life.



Questions with their model answers

1 Read and write T(True) or F(False):

1. The falcon isn't an important animal to Bedouins. T/ F
2. The falcon is a predator which can hunt for food in the desert. T/ F
3. The falcon can see very well and find its prey from a long distance. T/ F
4. The falcon can't fly quickly to catch its prey. T/ F
5. Bedouin people keep falcons and teach them to catch rabbits. T/ F
6. There isn't a strong relationship between the person and the falcon! T/ F
7. It's difficult to get lost in the desert. T/ F
8. Bedouins use the sea to find east and west. T/ F
9. The direction which the wind comes from makes the sand dunes develop in different ways. T/ F
10. If the wind is coming from the east, the sand dunes will go from north to south. T/ F
11. Poetry isn't an important Bedouin tradition. T/ F
12. People say long poems at weddings, parties, and festivals. T/ F
13. People also say long poems as they travel on camels or work. T/ F
14. These poems can be fast or slow, to help them as they work or move. T/ F
15. The poems are often about family, the natural world, and their way of life. T/ F

2 Complete the following sentences:

1. The .... is an important animal to Bedouins.
2. The falcon is a ....
3. The falcon can .... for food in the desert.
4. The falcon can see very well, so it can find .... from a very long distance.
5. Bedouin people .... falcons and teach the bird to catch food such as rabbits for them.
6. There is a very strong .... between the person and the falcon!
7. It's easy to .... in the desert.
8. Bedouins use the sun to find .... and west.
9. They also know the position of stars in the .... at night and this shows which direction is north.
10. They can look at the shape of .... , too.
11. The direction which the .... comes from makes the sand dunes develop in different ways.
12. If the wind is coming from the .... , the sand dunes will go from north to south.
13. .... is an important Bedouin tradition.
14. People remember and say long .... at weddings, parties, and festivals.
15. They also say shorter poems as they travel on .... or work.
16. These poems can be .... or slow, to help them as they work or move.
17. The poems are often about family, the .... , and their way of life.

Answers

1- F	2- T	3- T	4- F	5- T	6- F	7- F	8- F	9- T
10- T	11- F	12- T	13- F	14- T	15- T			

1-	2- predator	3- hunt	4- prey	5- keep
6- relationship	7- get lost	8- east	9- sky	10- sand dunes
11- wind	12- east	13- Poetry	14- poems	15- camels





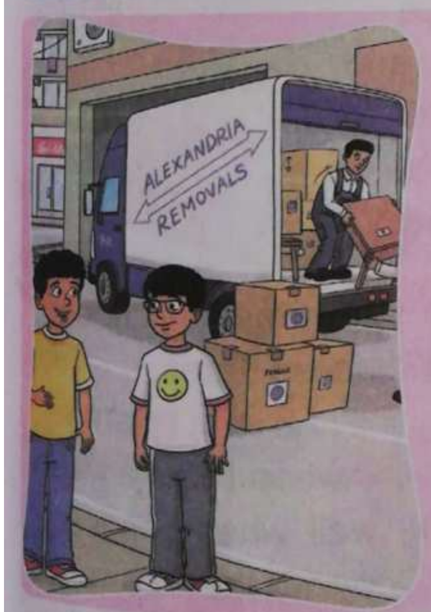
Fares lived in Alexandria with his parents ❶ and his granddad ❷ . When Fares wanted advice, ❸ he talked to Granddad to ask for his opinion, because he always had very helpful things ❹ to say. Granddad always had stories ❺ to tell, too, and liked to tell Fares about his life ❻ when he was a child ❼ .

❶ والديه
❷ جده
❸ نصيحة
❹ أشياء مفيدة
❺ قصص
❻ حياته
❼ طفل



"What did you do when you were a boy, Granddad?" asked Fares.
Granddad said, "I studied hard ❶, then I played football in a park with all my friends. It was a very good life for a young person ❷."

❶ كنت أدرس بجد
❷ شاب



One day, Fares saw a new family moving into ❶ his building. There was a boy about the same age ❷ as him.
"Hi," said Fares, "I'm Fares. Welcome to the building!"
"I'm Waleed," said the boy. "We moved here from Cairo because my dad has a new job ❸."
"Oh, cool!" said Fares.
Soon ❹, Fares and Waleed became good friends.

❶ تنتقل إلى
❷ نفس العمر
❸ وظيفة جديدة
❹ بعد وقت قصير



One day, Waleed visited Fares with his mom and dad. Waleed's mom asked Granddad, "Where did you live before?"



"I'm from a small village ❶," said Granddad, and he told her the name. She was amazed ❷, because her family was from the same village! "Have you seen the new supermarket?" she asked.
"No, I haven't been to my village for over ten years."

❶ قرية
❷ مندهشة

"Do you think ❶ the village has changed?" asked Waleed's mom.
"I don't know," Granddad said. "I used to go to the theater ❷ a lot. We loved it, but it might not be there now. Today, everyone watches television or uses the internet. It was very different ❸ then. Even schools have changed."



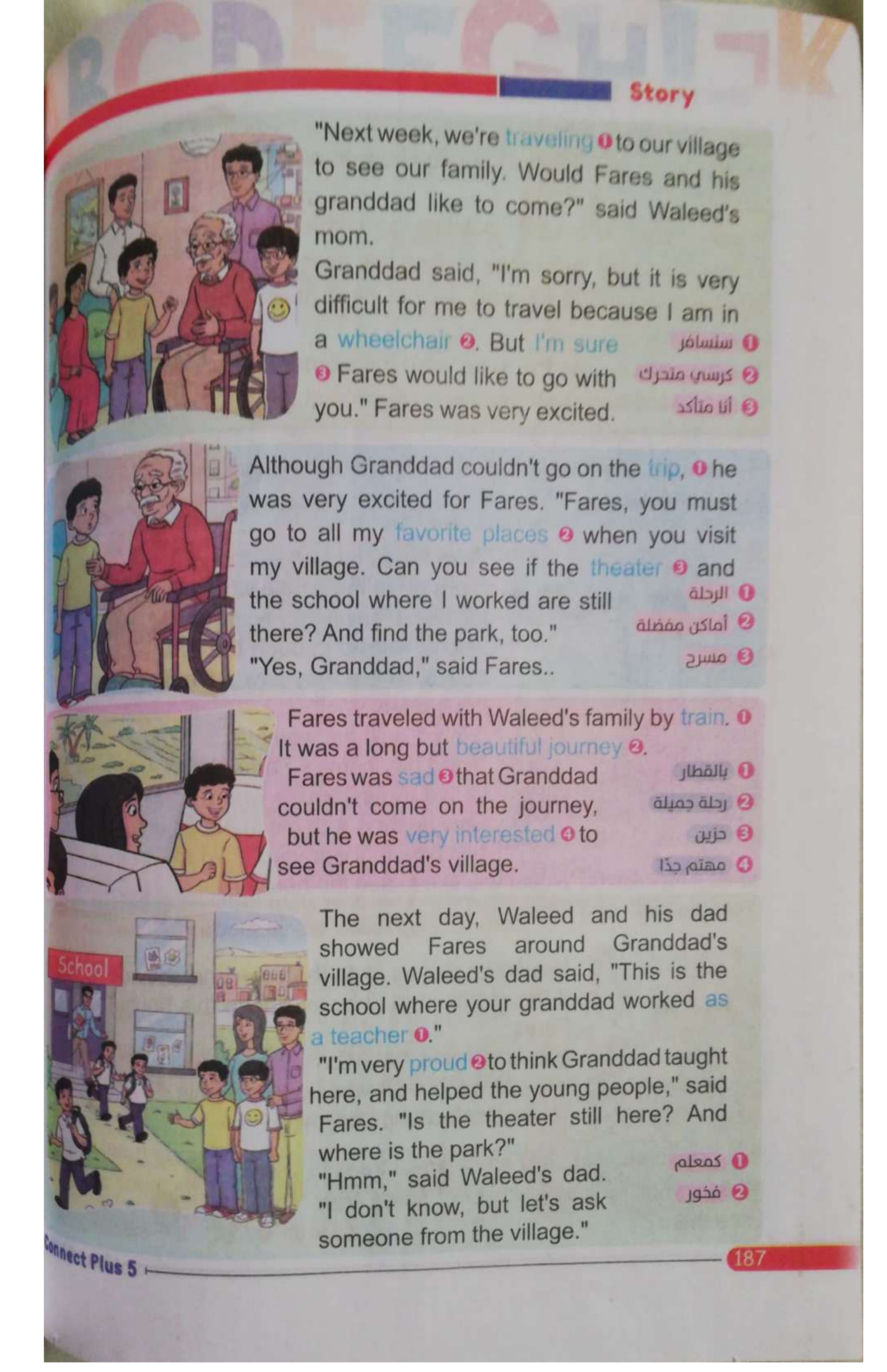
"You were a teacher, weren't you?" asked Waleed.
"Yes," Granddad replied.
"It was exciting ❹ teaching all those young people ❺, and some of them went to university ❻ because they studied hard."

❶ هل تعتقد
❷ مسرح
❸ مختلف
❹ مثير
❺ الشباب
❻ الجامعة



"What other things do you remember about your village, Granddad?" asked Fares.
"Well, I remember ❶ my old house ❷. I planted some trees in the garden ❸ when I was a little boy. They were growing well when I moved from the house. But are they still there or were they cut down ❹? I don't know."
"Which was your favorite tree?" asked Fares.
"The fig tree," replied Granddad.

❶ أتذكر
❷ منزلي القديم
❸ الحديقة
❹ قطعوا



"Next week, we're traveling ❶ to our village to see our family. Would Fares and his granddad like to come?" said Waleed's mom.
Granddad said, "I'm sorry, but it is very difficult for me to travel because I am in a wheelchair ❷. But I'm sure ❸ Fares would like to go with you." Fares was very excited.

❶ سنسافر
❷ كرسي متحرك
❸ أنا متأكد

Although Granddad couldn't go on the trip, ❶ he was very excited for Fares. "Fares, you must go to all my favorite places ❷ when you visit my village. Can you see if the theater ❸ and the school where I worked are still there? And find the park, too."
"Yes, Granddad," said Fares..

❶ الرحلة
❷ أماكن مفضلة
❸ مسرح

Fares traveled with Waleed's family by train. ❶ It was a long but beautiful journey ❷.
Fares was sad ❸ that Granddad couldn't come on the journey, but he was very interested ❹ to see Granddad's village.

❶ بالقطار
❷ رحلة جميلة
❸ حزين
❹ مهتم جدًا

The next day, Waleed and his dad showed Fares around Granddad's village. Waleed's dad said, "This is the school where your granddad worked as a teacher ❶."
"I'm very proud ❷ to think Granddad taught here, and helped the young people," said Fares. "Is the theater still here? And where is the park?"
"Hmm," said Waleed's dad. "I don't know, but let's ask someone from the village."

❶ كمعلم
❷ فخور



Soon, they saw a woman by the road ❶.
"Excuse me," said Fares, "do you know where the park is?"
"It was here," she said, pointing to some new houses. "But they built these houses last year."
"What about the old theater? Is that near here?" asked Fares.
"The theater's across the road," said the woman.
"They wanted to close it, but the villagers ❷ at the school kept it open for our children ❸ and grandchildren.❹
" Fares was very happy that the people of the village still wanted the theater.

❶ في الطريق
❷ القرويون
❸ لأطفالنا
❹ أحفادنا



Then Fares had an idea ❶.
"Let's go to the house where Granddad used to live! I have the address ❷." Fares and Waleed walked through the village and to the house, where they saw a woman working in the garden.
"Hello!" said the woman.
"Hello. My name's Fares. My granddad used to live in this house when he was younger. Now he lives with me in Alexandria."
"It's nice to meet you," said the woman. "My name's Mrs Amira. Would you like to see the house?"
"Yes, please!" said Fares.

❶ فكرة
❷ العنوان



Mrs Amira chatted ❶ to the boys and showed them all the rooms in the house. "I love this house!" said Fares.
Mrs Amira said, "We didn't decorate ❷ it because we loved it when we moved in, so we didn't change anything."

❶ تحدثت
❷ نزين (نزخرف)



"My granddad planted ❶ some small trees in your garden when he was a little boy," said Fares. "Can I see them?"

❶ كان قد زرع

"Did he plant a fig tree?" asked Mrs Amira. "That's my favorite tree. We get lots of delicious fruit ❶ from it every year."
They went outside ❷ to see the fantastic ❸ fig tree.
"Wow!" said Waleed, "that's a cool tree!" Fares felt proud of ❹ his granddad's work.

❶ فاكهة لذيذة
❷ ذهبنا بالخارج
❸ الرائعة
❹ فخور بـ





On the train back to Alexandria, Waleed's mom asked, "Did you enjoy the trip to the village, Fares?"
"Oh, yes," said Fares, "I learned a lot about Granddad when he was younger. Thank you so much for inviting me ❶ on this trip."
"You are very welcome," said Waleed's mom.

❶ لدعوتي



When he got home, Fares told his family about his trip.
"Granddad, I have a present ❶ for you," he said.
Fares gave Granddad a beautiful photo album ❷.
It showed all the places ❸ Fares visited in the village: the school, the theater, and Granddad's old house and garden.
Granddad was very pleased ❹ to hear about all the buildings.

❶ هدية
❷ ألبوم صور
❸ كل الأماكن
❹ سعيد

"What did you learn on your trip?" asked Fares's mom. "I learned a lot of things," said Fares. "For example, it's important to learn about your family when they were younger, so that you can understand ❶ your family history ❷ . And it was great to learn about your life when you were younger, Granddad. You are so important ❸ to us."

❶ تفهم
❷ تاريخ أسرتك
❸ مهم جدًا



"Thank you, Fares!" said Granddad.
"And I am very proud you have learned so much, Fares!" said Fares's dad.



Questions with their model answers

1 Read and write T(True) or F(False):

1. Fares lived in Alexandria with his parents and his granddad. T/ F
2. When Fares wanted advice, he talked to Grandmom to ask for her opinion. T/ F
3. Granddad always had very helpful things to say. T/ F
4. Granddad always had stories to tell. T/ F
5. Granddad liked to tell Fares about his life when he was a child. T/ F
6. Granddad studied hard, then he played basketball in a park with all his friends. T/ F
7. One day, Fares saw a new family moving into his building. T/ F
8. There was a girl about the same age as him. T/ F
9. The family moved from Aswan because the father has a new job. T/ F
10. Fares and Waleed became good friends. T/ F
11. One day, Waleed visited Fares with his mom and dad. T/ F
12. Grandad used to go to the theater a lot. T/ F
13. Granddad was a singer. T/ F
14. Granddad remembered his old house. T/ F
15. Granddad planted some flowers in the garden when he was a little boy. T/ F
16. Grandad planted an orange tree. T/ F
17. Fares is in a wheelchair. T/ F
18. Granddad couldn't go on the trip, but he was very excited for Fares. T/ F
19. Fares traveled with Waleed's family by car. T/ F
20. It was a long but beautiful journey. T/ F
21. Fares was happy that Granddad couldn't come on the journey. T/ F

22. Fares was very interested to see Granddad's village. T/ F
23. The villagers at the school kept the theater open for their children and grandchildren. T/ F
24. Fares was very angry that the people of the village still wanted the theater. T/ F
25. Mrs Amira chatted to the boys and showed them all the rooms in the house. T/ F
26. Fares felt proud of his granddad's work. T/ F
27. Fares learned a lot about Granddad when he was younger. T/ F
28. Fares gave Granddad a beautiful photo album. T/ F
29. The album showed all the places Fares visited in the city. T/ F
30. It isn't important to learn about your family when they were younger. T/ F

2 Complete the following sentences:

1. Fares lived in .... with his parents and his granddad.
2. When Fares wanted .... , he talked to Granddad to ask for his opinion.
3. Granddad always had very .... things to say.
4. Granddad always had .... to tell, too.
5. .... liked to tell Fares about his life when he was a child.
6. Granddad studied hard, then he played .... in a park with all my friends.
7. One day, Fares saw a new .... moving into his building.
8. There was a boy about the same .... as fares.
9. The family moved here from .... because the father has a new job.
10. Fares and Waleed became good ....
11. One day, ... visited Fares with his mom and dad.
12. Waleed's mom was amazed, because her family was from the same ....
13. Granddad used to go to the .... a lot.
14. Today, everyone watches .... or uses the internet.
15. Granddad planted some trees in the .... when I was a little boy.

16. Granddad is in a ....
17. Granddad couldn't go on the ....
18. Granddad was very .... for Fares.
19. Fares traveled with Waleed's family by ....
20. It was a long but beautiful ....
21. Fares was very interested to see Granddad's ....
22. Waleed and his .... showed Fares around Granddad's village.
23. The .... at the school kept the theater open for our children and grandchildren.
24. Fares was very .... that the people of the village still wanted the theater.
25. Fares and Waleed walked through the .... and to the house.
26. Mrs Amira .... to the boys and showed them all the rooms in the house.
27. They went .... to see the fantastic fig tree.
28. Fares felt .... his granddad's work.
29. Fares gave Granddad a beautiful ....
30. Granddad was very pleased to hear about all the ....
31. It's .... to learn about your family when they were younger.

Answers

1- T	2- F	3- T	4- T	5- T	6- F	7- T	8- F	9- F
10- T	11- T	12- T	13- F	14- T	15- F	16- F	17- F	18- T
19- F	20- T	21- F	22- T	23- T	24- F	25- T	26- T	27- T
28- T	29- F	30- F						

1- Alexandria	2- advice	3- helpful	4- stories
5- Granddad	6- football	7- family	8- age
9- Cairo	10- friends	11- Waleed	12- village
13- theater	14- television	15- garden	16- wheelchair
17- trip	18- excited	19- train	20- journey
21- village	22- dad	23- villagers	24- happy
25- village	26- chatted	27- outside	28- proud of
29- photo album	30- buildings	31- important	

